

THE GALLANT CUBAN WAS VISITING HIS SWEETHEART.

COMPLETELY OFF HIS GUARD.

FOUR MALE COMPANIONS AND TWO WOMEN WERE SLAIN BY THE SPANIARDS.

HE WAS A BRAVE SOLDIER.

He Gained Fame by His Brilliant Capture of Fort Campana, Where, With 35 Men, He Defeated, Killed or Captured 150.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—The Post-Dispatch cables printed have brought tidings of the death of Nestor Aranguren, Brigadier-General of the Cuban insurgent forces under Gen. Maximo Gomez. Details of the catastrophe are being received from the Post-Dispatch point to a story of love and valor as thrilling as any ever written—a story which will live forever in the annals of Cuba Libre.

They call him the "Young Sheridan" of Cuba because of his dash and courage and the desperate charges he led.

Maximo Gomez loved him. The insurgent troops idolized him. For he has been idolized by no other commander, save Gomez, and the married Macco.

He did not know what fear was. The cause of Aranguren's death was his love for a Cuban woman, the daughter of a soldier who held the position of dynamiter in his command.

It came to the ears of Col. Arambae of the Spanish Army that the young officer was in the habit of visiting his sweetheart in a little hut hidden among the sugar cane hills. Spies watched the place and sent word to the Colonel when he might expect to find the insurgent chieftain visiting his lady love. Three days ago three columns of troops, reinforced by cavalry, were ordered to march to the hut and surround it.

Aranguren had four soldiers of his command with him, but must have realized his usual vigilance, for the enemy surprised him and the four soldiers bit the dust. Their bodies riddled with bullets, Aranguren reached for his pistols and sprang to the doorway, trying to shield the body of his beloved with his own form. A bullet wounded him in the leg. He did not flinch. A second one, aimed by a master hand, struck him right in the center of the forehead, and he fell, dying with only a groan upon his lips.

A third bullet wounded the girl whom he had sought to shield and another of her companions. Then the Spaniards rushed in and captured the little hut and its dead and dying occupants.

A shout of jubilation went up when the Spaniards found that they had slain a bloody score was paid off when this young warrior was laid low. Not all of the men of the Spanish Army were so lucky. A bullet of a man who had succumbed to Aranguren's dash and courage.

The wounded women were borne out and laid on the floor of the woodshed. The Spaniards tried to search for the body of the young officer, but he was not there. He had lived until he was borne to the railroad station, but died before the arrival of the train which was to take him to his home.

A strange fatality had followed the lives of the insurgent chieftain, several of whom have been caught and killed while paying visits to their lady loves. The Spaniards appear to be jealous of the more tender feelings.

The body is dressed in cassimere trousers, a gray woolen coat, russet shoes and a gray waistcoat. It is said that the gallant was put to death by order of Aranguren after having been captured by the Spaniards. He was killed by Gen. Blanco and said to have included a large bribe.

Gen. Aranguren was the youngest general in the insurgent forces. He belonged to an old family of Havana. His capture was the result of a series of heroic incidents of the war. He was captured while leading a charge of 150 men, and was taken to a prison in Havana. He was released after a short time, but was recaptured and killed.

Several Will Be Heard at the Banquet To-Night.

St. Louis has many a good citizen. None are better than a Pike County man. The county grows oranges on every acre of them will be heard at the Pike County dinner at the Mercantile Club this evening.

THE TELLER RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE BY A VOTE OF 47 TO 32.

HE GOT IT FROM MR. BOYCE.

ALL AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

Mr. Lodge's Proposition for a Gold Standard, Pure and Simple, Beaten by 29 Majority.

It Was to Be Paid for the Vote of Otis, but Whether Hanna Knew of It or Not, He Could Not Say.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 28.—The two star witnesses in the senatorial bribery investigation were examined by the Senate Investigating Committee yesterday.

They are Representative J. C. Otis of Hamilton County, who says that a bribe was offered to him to vote for Senator Hanna, and Thomas C. Campbell, attorney, who acted as the legal representative of Mr. Otis.

Attorney Campbell, who came all the way from New York to testify, took occasion to say that he did not believe that Senator Hanna was interested or knew Boyce. Moreover, Boyce himself had declared to Campbell that he did not know Mr. Hanna, and that if his personal wishes were consulted he would prefer to see him defeated.

Representative Otis testified that he had met Henry Harrison Boyce in Cincinnati first the evening of Jan. 7. About 11 o'clock the morning of that day, Friday, he received a long letter from Hanna, written from a man at the Great Southern Hotel in Columbus, who said that he was Gen. Hanna, and that he had come from New York and wished to see him on important business. Otis told him that he would come to Cincinnati he could see him.

Mr. Otis decided he needed a lawyer and he came to Cincinnati to see Hanna. He placed the next afternoon at the Gibson House. The conversation was largely along the same line as at the preceding meeting. Finally, Boyce and Campbell were introduced to Hanna. The conversation after that was transacted between them.

T. C. Campbell of New York and Cincinnati, who was Hanna's attorney, was examined. He said Boyce and Otis came to his room. Otis finally left the room, and Campbell stayed. He told him what he wanted. Boyce finally said that he would vote for Hanna if he could not come from the President to which Boyce replied that he had to go to New York. Mr. Campbell declared he took no belief in Hanna's story, but he had to go to New York.

Boyce at last said he would pay Otis \$100,000 to vote for Hanna. He said that he would pay him \$50,000 in advance and the balance when the vote was counted. Otis said that he would not do it. He said that he would not do it. He said that he would not do it.

At the next meeting, the telegram, or rather a copy of it, was shown to Boyce and he was told that Otis had finally come to his senses. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna.

At the next meeting, the telegram, or rather a copy of it, was shown to Boyce and he was told that Otis had finally come to his senses. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna.

At the next meeting, the telegram, or rather a copy of it, was shown to Boyce and he was told that Otis had finally come to his senses. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna.

At the next meeting, the telegram, or rather a copy of it, was shown to Boyce and he was told that Otis had finally come to his senses. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna.

At the next meeting, the telegram, or rather a copy of it, was shown to Boyce and he was told that Otis had finally come to his senses. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna.

At the next meeting, the telegram, or rather a copy of it, was shown to Boyce and he was told that Otis had finally come to his senses. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna.

At the next meeting, the telegram, or rather a copy of it, was shown to Boyce and he was told that Otis had finally come to his senses. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna. He was told that Otis had decided to vote for Hanna.

THE PEGS ARE SET FOR A \$35,000,000 HAUL FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

TO BE USED AS A "RIDER."

An Effort Will Be Made to Tack It on the Indian Bill, but It Will Meet Opposition.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—That wholesale grab at the Treasury which parades under the title of the "Free Homestead Bill" is again being manipulated to the front in both branches of Congress.

Unless speedy and earnest opposition is organized, \$35,000,000 of public money will be given away. Publicly defeated this grab when it was before the last Congress. Now its advocates, fearing another defeat, are planning to use that last device of unpopular legislation—a rider. They propose to attach their scheme to the Indian appropriation bill, so that the House cannot stop its enactment without jeopardizing the annual supplies of the Indian.

The House Committee on Public Lands has reported the bill favorably; the Senate committee on the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

THE PEGS ARE SET FOR A \$35,000,000 HAUL FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

TO BE USED AS A "RIDER."

An Effort Will Be Made to Tack It on the Indian Bill, but It Will Meet Opposition.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—That wholesale grab at the Treasury which parades under the title of the "Free Homestead Bill" is again being manipulated to the front in both branches of Congress.

Unless speedy and earnest opposition is organized, \$35,000,000 of public money will be given away. Publicly defeated this grab when it was before the last Congress. Now its advocates, fearing another defeat, are planning to use that last device of unpopular legislation—a rider. They propose to attach their scheme to the Indian appropriation bill, so that the House cannot stop its enactment without jeopardizing the annual supplies of the Indian.

The House Committee on Public Lands has reported the bill favorably; the Senate committee on the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

THE PEGS ARE SET FOR A \$35,000,000 HAUL FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

TO BE USED AS A "RIDER."

An Effort Will Be Made to Tack It on the Indian Bill, but It Will Meet Opposition.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—That wholesale grab at the Treasury which parades under the title of the "Free Homestead Bill" is again being manipulated to the front in both branches of Congress.

Unless speedy and earnest opposition is organized, \$35,000,000 of public money will be given away. Publicly defeated this grab when it was before the last Congress. Now its advocates, fearing another defeat, are planning to use that last device of unpopular legislation—a rider. They propose to attach their scheme to the Indian appropriation bill, so that the House cannot stop its enactment without jeopardizing the annual supplies of the Indian.

The House Committee on Public Lands has reported the bill favorably; the Senate committee on the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

THE PEGS ARE SET FOR A \$35,000,000 HAUL FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

TO BE USED AS A "RIDER."

An Effort Will Be Made to Tack It on the Indian Bill, but It Will Meet Opposition.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—That wholesale grab at the Treasury which parades under the title of the "Free Homestead Bill" is again being manipulated to the front in both branches of Congress.

Unless speedy and earnest opposition is organized, \$35,000,000 of public money will be given away. Publicly defeated this grab when it was before the last Congress. Now its advocates, fearing another defeat, are planning to use that last device of unpopular legislation—a rider. They propose to attach their scheme to the Indian appropriation bill, so that the House cannot stop its enactment without jeopardizing the annual supplies of the Indian.

The House Committee on Public Lands has reported the bill favorably; the Senate committee on the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

THE PEGS ARE SET FOR A \$35,000,000 HAUL FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

TO BE USED AS A "RIDER."

An Effort Will Be Made to Tack It on the Indian Bill, but It Will Meet Opposition.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—That wholesale grab at the Treasury which parades under the title of the "Free Homestead Bill" is again being manipulated to the front in both branches of Congress.

Unless speedy and earnest opposition is organized, \$35,000,000 of public money will be given away. Publicly defeated this grab when it was before the last Congress. Now its advocates, fearing another defeat, are planning to use that last device of unpopular legislation—a rider. They propose to attach their scheme to the Indian appropriation bill, so that the House cannot stop its enactment without jeopardizing the annual supplies of the Indian.

The House Committee on Public Lands has reported the bill favorably; the Senate committee on the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

When the proposition came up before the Government Land Office made a statement of the case under the name of the "Free Homestead Bill" is to be attached to the Indian bill. The proposition, in plain English, is to release all settlers on lands acquired from the Indians for the purpose of the contract amount, and hereafter to make these lands free to settlement.

THE PEGS ARE SET FOR A \$35,000,000 HAUL FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

TO BE USED AS A "RIDER."

An Effort Will Be Made to Tack It on the Indian Bill, but It Will Meet Opposition.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—That wholesale grab at the Treasury which parades under the title of the "Free Homestead Bill" is again being manipulated to the front in both branches of Congress.

Unless speedy and earnest opposition is organized, \$35,000,000 of public money will be given away. Publicly defeated this grab when it was before the last Congress. Now its advocates, fearing another defeat,

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER.
PUBLISHED BY
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.
Office 513 Olive Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
Daily and Sunday—Per Week..... 10 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Month..... 45 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Year..... 5.00
SUNDAY—Per Month..... 20 Cents
SUNDAY—Per Year..... 2.00
BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE.
Daily and Sunday—Per Annum..... \$4.00
Daily and Sunday—Per Month..... 60 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Year..... \$4.00
SUNDAY—Per Month..... 20 Cents
SUNDAY—Per Year..... 2.00
Daily and Sunday by carrier, in towns outside of St. Louis, 10 cents a week, 30 cents a month, 3.00 a year, in advance.
Remit by money order, draft or in registered letter.
Don't send checks on your local bank.
The price of the Post-Dispatch on all railroad trains and in all railroad stations outside of St. Louis will be 2 CENTS per copy daily and 5 CENTS Sunday. Anyone who is charged a higher rate than this will please report same to us, giving name of road or station, and number of papers purchased who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.
Address all communications to:
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, St. Louis.

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis as second-class matter.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Business Office.....Main 650
Editorial Rooms.....Main 192
The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency,
Agent Foreign Advertising,
215 Tribune Building, New York,
And 40 The Broadway, Chicago.

MAKE AN EXAMPLE.

While the other newspapers are indulging in childish notions that the Smith mystery is a "fake" scheme the Post-Dispatch is gathering and printing all the news about this remarkable case.

To emphasize the falsity of the absurd theory that the case is a put-up job on the police the Post-Dispatch has offered a reward of \$1000 to any one who will prove the connection of the Post-Dispatch, the prisoner or Judge Magill with such a contemptible scheme. There are no takers, and there will be none.

But when all that newspaper enterprise can do in presenting the facts about the attempted crime and the criminal has been done, there is a duty which the law officers must perform. Smith, whoever he may be, must be prosecuted. The fact that Smith acted in some respects as a crank is of no consequence. The fact that his revolver contained blank cartridges does not atone for the attempt to extort money by threats. There is a reign of thugery and thievery in this city. If this man, after attempting to extort money by threats of death from a business man in his office, is allowed to go without prosecution no man is safe, either on the streets or in his office. It will be an invitation to the thugs and the cranks to try similar schemes.

An example should be made of this young man. A St. Louis Congressman is amazed to find how unfairly St. Louis has been treated in the matter of postal facilities. St. Louis is amazed that her Congressmen were not earlier amazed at this condition.

THE MINERS' VICTORY.

The Post-Dispatch congratulates the miners and operators over the result of the interstate joint convention at Chicago, which will mean an advance of nearly 10 cents per ton and a uniform eight-hour day to nearly 200,000 bituminous miners.

The dispatch telling of this agreement in the Post-Dispatch was significant. It said: "The miners are jubilant" and the operators congratulated one another with a victory over themselves."

A victory over themselves—that is what is needed in many other cases besides the mine operators, in order to bring about better conditions in the social and economic world. Reformers who desire the betterment of the race should make much of this victory. It sounds a note of hope for the future. It is better than a victory gained by force or the threat of force. It is a long step toward the final goal of human brotherhood.

If Mr. McKinley is now standing on the Cuban plank of the St. Louis platform it is because he has been pushed there.

UNDERGROUND TROLLEYS.

Speaking of the danger of the overhead trolley wires and the destructiveness through electrolysis of the return earth currents Supervisor of City Lighting Reilly concludes that underground trolleys are a necessity.

Mr. Reilly believes that the city has the power to compel the electric lines to put their wires underground, and that this power should be promptly exercised because of the time and labor necessary to accomplish the end.

All of this is true. It is also true that it would be to the advantage of the companies to have their wires underground. The cheapness and efficiency of the underground trolley have been demonstrated.

Being true that the old lines should be forced to put their trolleys underground, what emphasis is given to the folly of permitting new overhead trolley lines? Not another franchise for an overhead wire should be granted.

American buyers are in the London market bidding briskly on foreign wool. How very unpatriotic! How very undignified!

SPANISH CUNNING.

The attempt of the Spanish Government to turn the visit of the Maine to Havana into a festival in honor of the cementing of a closer friendship between the United States and Spain, to be signified by renewed "festivities" on the visit of a Spanish warship to New York deserves no one, at least, outside of administration circles.

Spanish diplomacy has always been marked by cunning and deceit. This is a piece of it. Not being able to blow the Maine into scrapiron, the Spanish diplomats are making a virtue of necessity and are professing extreme cordiality and friendly delight over the visit of the Maine.

While Spanish diplomacy is thus diverting and tickling American officialdom, time is being gained for Spain. Spanish stars and the horrors of the Cuban struggle go on. Spain gains the chances of delay.

The United States should not lack in courtesy when courtesy is proper. But there comes a time when courtesy and compliment are out of place. There comes a time when justice demands the word and deed that hurts. This time has come in the Cuban struggle.

If the administration fails to see and do its duty it must be made to see and do it.

The President did very well to refuse to answer the following questions put to him by an ambitious reporter: "Do you think there is any chance of war with Spain? How long will it be at the White House? What do you think

Bryan's chances in 1900? Have you devoted any thought to a second term? If you were a New Bedford weaver who had voted for McKinley, protection and high wages, what would you think of yourself? What is your view on the national eight-hour law? Perhaps Mr. McKinley will be more talkative after he shall have secured his second nomination.

THE HANNA MESS.

Attorney Campbell, who testified before the Ohio Senate that he had handled the money for Representative Otis in the attempt to purchase his vote for Senator Hanna, declared that he did not believe that Senator Hanna or President McKinley had any personal connection with the bribery dicker.

Boyce, the vote-purchasing agent, is alleged to have paid Campbell \$1750 and to have promised a large additional sum, with certain spoils, which were to be obtained through President McKinley.

No man who knows the ways of politics believes that Senator Hanna personally handled the bribery dicker or paid out the money. But who supplied the money? Who was the beneficiary of the deal?

No one believes that President McKinley authorized the specific bargain which certain officers were to be given for Hanna votes. But who makes the appointments to carry out such a bargain? Whose friend is benefited?

That dicker should be made for Senator Hanna and President McKinley by Boyce and the corrupt men who directed his bribery operations is a deep disgrace. It drags Hanna and the President into the foulest mire of the political stews.

The testimony submitted to the Ohio Senate cannot be overlooked by the United States Senate. The honor and dignity of that body are assailed by the revelations of the manner in which Senator Hanna's election was obtained.

The New York bosses are preparing to put through the State Legislature a bill for the suppression of bothersome newspapers. The political bosses do not agree with Jefferson that it would be better to have newspapers without a government than a government without newspapers. A government without newspapers to expose abuses is the bosses' ideal. In fact, boss government is in constant terror and danger from the independent newspaper.

C. P. Huntington is preparing to build a large dry dock at Newport News, so that the Government will have a place where the battleships can be repaired. If Mr. Huntington is as patriotic in his dry dock dealings with the Government as he has been with his railroad schemes, he will have another good thing.

Congressman Loud's denunciation of a Brooklyn delegation as "a pack of asses" is about as lively as Postmaster-General Gary's remarks on the "oufit" from Missouri. Loud and Gary should endeavor to speak less audibly.

"Mail your business letter as soon as it is written" is an idea of the Chicago Postoffice, and it would not be a bad one here. When postoffice clerks have a large amount of mail to distribute at once, there must necessarily be more or less delay.

Congressman Dooliver, in his Cuban talk on Thursday, forgot all about the Cuban plank of his party's platform. The chatter of a statesman with so poor a memory should be excluded from the Congressional Record.

Maurus Jokai has written a thrilling story which he calls "Hunger and Hygiene." It is the tale of a man starved into matrimony and will be printed in full in to-morrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Mr. McKinley, speaking at a meeting "to extend our commerce abroad," is extremely ridiculous. The high tariff policy is a stranger of commerce or it is nothing.

Absenteeism is prolonging the costly extra session of the Illinois Legislature. The total absence of a Legislature might prove a benefit to that plundered State.

With 34 degrees below zero in New England, the thermometer is not being tempered to the unfortunate employees of the closet cotton mills.

If it is costing a dollar to get out a dollar in the Yukon, the circulation of dollars must be greatly stimulated.

The mud junketers are seeing all the Eastern sights at the expense of the city, while the city is deep in mud.

We would all be ashamed if Missouri's exhibit at Omaha were to fall short of what it ought to be.

New England cannot understand how white slavery can ever be as black as black slavery.

POST-DISPATCH SNAP SHOTS.

"John Smith" is a mask more impenetrable than iron or steel.

Gov. Tanner is accused of foul doing at home and bird shooting abroad.

The consciences of those who sent Dreyfus to Devil's Island must be little shoals.

John Smith is a very tall man. Where is the short man who should go with Mr. Smith?

Capt. Sigsbee is having so pleasant a visit that all the other warship captains will be wanting to sail for Havana.

With Hawaii we shall get President Dole and all his whippers. Perhaps that is why Mr. McKinley adheres to his taxation policy.

The fact that three companies of Kansas militia are to be mustered out may have rendered Mr. McKinley a little timid about going to war with Spain.

The John Smith of pioneer America was much more loquacious than our later John Smith of St. Louis. Pioneer John told all about himself early and often.

Jersey justice has long been proverbial, but it has given way before a feminine bigamist who went throughout her trial. The "he" bigamists are certain to cry out against this discrimination.

Judge Murphy's decision that the State cannot punish a crime committed in the Federal building is interesting to the thieves who steal umbrellas in the Postoffice. However, it is likely that the Federal and State Governments combined could not do much in the way of caging umbrella thieves.

Scientist Crampton of New York has learned how to produce double-headed insects. It is to be hoped that he will not be allowed to experiment with the brown bug known in the books as cimex lectularius, and which has a world-wide reputation "getting there." There may be too much science in a taxonomy.

EVIDENTLY NOT PALATABLE.



Ethel: I am almost starved. I spent the day at the cooking school.
May: Why don't you have anything to eat there?
Ethel: Only what we cook.

TEA AND COFFEE.

A St. Louis tea and coffee merchant says that one pound of coffee (as used at home) makes six quarts of coffee or 24 cups. Of tea, one scruple makes a strong cup. One pound of tea makes 37 quarts or 34 cups—over nine times as many cups of tea as of coffee.
In other words, out of a pound of tea at 50 cents per pound, you get as much drink as you do out of 140 cents of coffee at 12 cents per pound, besides a more wholesome beverage. Tea at 50 cents per pound is a fair grade, while coffee at 12 cents is mostly refuse picked from good coffee and covered with a glaze to cover its real character. You can verify this by washing a few of the smaller grains and examining them.

NOT SO BOASTFUL.



"I see by the papers that Footlights travels under his wife's management."
"So do most men, only they don't advertise it."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

(This column is open to everybody who has a complaint to make, a grievance to ventilate, information to give or a subject of general interest to discuss, or a public service to acknowledge, and who can put the letter into less than 100 words. Letters from persons seeking employment cannot be given place in this column.)

Where Is Fred Baldauf?

Can any of your readers give me information as to the whereabouts of Fred Baldauf, formerly of Syracuse and Birmingham, N. Y.? Last heard of him in the summer of 1897. I feel like saying that concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, CHARLES BALDAUF, Care Birmingham, England.

Is This a Case of Human Vivisection?
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Please say for the benefit of a doctor in neighborhood of — and Olive that there is a limit to the human capacity for endurance. There are also limits to those who are in sympathy, to such an extent that the nervous system becomes incapable of feeling more. My nervous and moral sensibilities have reached a period of absolute exhaustion. I feel like saying that either kill the man or cure him, or send him to a hospital where he will not keep nervous women on the verge of insanity. NEIGHBOR.

German Ships at Havana.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I see it stated that Germany has recently landed three war vessels at Havana, Cuba, and I would like you to inform me, through the columns of your valuable paper (which I read daily), the reason for the presence of such ships of war, in said port, just at this time? Have they not been sent there as a menace to the United States, to try to deter our Government from attempting to take possession of Cuba? And if such be the case, which seems to me to be probable, what should we do? Respectfully,
N. B. BLACK.

They were cadet ships, making their usual tour.

Supports for Strap Passengers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
It is understood that the Missouri Pacific Railway is about to adopt an improved device for carrying passengers on the unaccommodated train leaving Union Station at 6:30 p. m. This train consists of three coaches, and through no fault of the railway has to carry four coach loads of passengers, while the train has experienced great difficulty in crowding through the cars to collect fares.

The improvement consists of a system of folding brackets, similar to those in use for the transportation of bicycles, to be placed in the baggage car of the passenger and maintains him in an erect position, while he is seated or standing. This device is a Garford saddle keeps his feet off the floor. By the use of this device a hitherto insupportable pressure is overcome in the process of punching tickets with care.

The officials are so in consequence with the progressive spirit of the times. G. A. ST. LOUIS.

Some Political Whys.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I would please inform me why the United States Senate, which is controlled by the free silverites, passed the Dingley tariff? Why did they confirm negro postmasters? Why did they confirm Judge McKenna? Why does Bryan always catch the rag about silver and say nothing about tariff, trusts and greenbacks and land monopoly? Why don't the silver men who control the Southern and Western States abolish all special privileges in their respective States? Why are the silver men, who control the Western and Southern States, so corrupt as those who control the Eastern and New England States? A DEMOCRAT.

Bicycle License Money.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Last year there were about 1,000 bicycle licenses sold in the city, the money to be appropriated for street repairs. Of course, I allow at least \$50 went to each politician in the city, but I wish you would please inform me in your column what has become of the rest, as I find no streets being repaired. STICK-IN-THE-MUD.

From the Kansas City Journal.

It seems that the Missouri teachers were not altogether original in their recommendation that elementary horiculture be taught in the grade schools. Germany, which knows a thing or two about education, has already adopted the experiment, and is instituting wherever sufficient soil is available, school gardens where the pupils can receive practical guidance and develop their possible proficiency in this line of self-support.

From the Kansas City Journal.

It seems that the Missouri teachers were not altogether original in their recommendation that elementary horiculture be taught in the grade schools. Germany, which knows a thing or two about education, has already adopted the experiment, and is instituting wherever sufficient soil is available, school gardens where the pupils can receive practical guidance and develop their possible proficiency in this line of self-support.

From the Kansas City Journal.

It seems that the Missouri teachers were not altogether original in their recommendation that elementary horiculture be taught in the grade schools. Germany, which knows a thing or two about education, has already adopted the experiment, and is instituting wherever sufficient soil is available, school gardens where the pupils can receive practical guidance and develop their possible proficiency in this line of self-support.

THE YOUNG CLERK'S SURPRISE.

A Sudden Change in His Employer's Attitude and What Came of It.

"Mr. Bagby," said Kirby, the head of Bagby's department in the monster wholesale establishment of Bungles, the millionaire, "there goes the bell. I guess the boss wants to see you."
"I wonder what he wants," thought Bagby. He smiled found out to his surprise.
As he entered the executive office the millionaire smiled and handed him a cigar—a genuine perfecto.
"Mr. Bagby," said Bungles, "you have long been a faithful employee of mine. I hereby raise your salary \$50 a week. You come too early in the morning. I also observe you work altogether too hard—take a day off now and then. 'Twill do you good. Please don't ride in those nasty cable cars any longer. Come down in an electric hansom—any expense, of course. Take more time for your meals. Help yourself when you are in need of anything—a full dress suit or to would do you no harm. Bagby was about to speak—his voice was choked with emotion.
"And my dear boy," continued the financier, "I have a pretty daughter. Call some evening. She's a first-class girl. She has a hundred millions in her right. She's yours, if you will let her. Take her my dear fellow; I know."
And then he woke up.

OUR LIVING PICTURES.



ANNIE H. HAWKES.
This is a picture of another woman officeholder. She has just been appointed Assistant City Clerk of Springfield, Mass., and not an Alderman voted against her confirmation.

NEWSPAPER GLIMPSES OF EUROPE.

There is no part of Europe in which snow never falls.
Kilcar, in County Donegal, is said to be the oldest village in the world.

The last criminal beheaded in England was Lord Lovat, who was executed on Tower Hill, April 9, 1746.

Russia promises to become one of the most advanced countries in the matter of technical education.

The disappearance is noted at Drury Lane Theater of the gallery boy, with his catcalls, shouts, and general rowdiness.

In Italy out of 180 fire-eaters who exchanged their lives for money, only 100 are left. The rest died during last year's fire.

In Dresden there is a daily newspaper, which is owned and worked by the city. It was purchased by the former proprietor on condition that all profits should be spent upon the public parks.

The most fashionable street of Berlin, the famous Unter den Linden, is said to be now the best-dressed thoroughfare in the world. It is there the lines of arc lamps, which are separated by two rows of lime trees.

MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH.

If you were born with raven locks,
"Tis vain to cry.
You can't revolve in golden hair
Until you dye.

A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

An Illinois Man Who Has Great Aspirations for 1900.

The Post-Dispatch has received from Mr. Frederick A. Randall of Hillsboro, Ill., a photograph and brief biography of himself, with the statement that he is a candidate for the Presidency, but with-out any explanation of his plans for getting the office. He states that he aspires as a Democrat, but does not mention any services he has rendered.



FREDERICK ALANSON RANDLE.
The party. As a very dark horse who has trotted out of his own stable, apparently without any political grooming, Mr. Randle is unique and interesting.

Frederick Alanson Randle, Democratic aspirant to the Presidency, is a man who is said to be in Illinois; born at Bunker Hill, passed his boyhood in Macomb, Montgomery and St. Clair Counties, attending Academies at Leicestershire, where he finished the studies of the junior class, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. Since then he has practiced law at Hillsboro, Ill. He is an author, having written several political-historical novels, principal of which are "Imaginary," "A Story of India," having for its basis the coronation of the battle of Plassey and the Hindoo Sumat—an event long predicted by Hindoo astrologers for independence to be regained from English aggression; "Idwimoy," a story of Napoleonic complications, Orleans and Bourbonic entanglements, embracing the war of the intervention in Mexico by the French, instituted by the Triple Alliance of France, England and Spain; descriptive of Carlist hatred for Bonapartists and the Christmas and the plans of Napoleon III. and his private secretary, Jean Moqueux, to establish a great cotton empire out of that tropical belt of North America.

Mr. Randle is a son of the late Edward B. Randle and Mary Powers Randle, the latter being the daughter of a prominent family of the State of New York. His mother was a sister of A. G. Powers, the portrait painter, and cousin of Hiram Powers, the sculptor. His father was among the first emigrants to reach California in 1849, where he remained several years, returning by way of Mexico.

Not Altogether Pleasant.

From the Kansas City Times.
"Hew" might want to attend the convention, and things would not be altogether pleasant for the St. Louis statesman at Sedalia.

Education In Fruit.

From the Kansas City Journal.
It seems that the Missouri teachers were not altogether original in their recommendation that elementary horiculture be taught in the grade schools. Germany, which knows a thing or two about education, has already adopted the experiment, and is instituting wherever sufficient soil is available, school gardens where the pupils can receive practical guidance and develop their possible proficiency in this line of self-support.

From the Kansas City Journal.

It seems that the Missouri teachers were not altogether original in their recommendation that elementary horiculture be taught in the grade schools. Germany, which knows a thing or two about education, has already adopted the experiment, and is instituting wherever sufficient soil is available, school gardens where the pupils can receive practical guidance and develop their possible proficiency in this line of self-support.

From the Kansas City Journal.

It seems that the Missouri teachers were not altogether original in their recommendation that elementary horiculture be taught in the grade schools. Germany, which knows a thing or two about education, has already adopted the experiment, and is instituting wherever sufficient soil is available, school gardens where the pupils can receive practical guidance and develop their possible proficiency in this line of self-support.

From the Kansas City Journal.

It seems that the Missouri teachers were not altogether original in their recommendation that elementary horiculture be taught in the grade schools. Germany, which knows a thing or two about education, has already adopted the experiment, and is instituting wherever sufficient soil is available, school gardens where the pupils can receive practical guidance and develop their possible proficiency in this line of self-support.

A BURGLAR ALARM.



"John, John, whatever you do, don't wake baby."—Sketch.

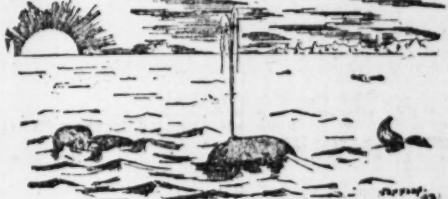
THOSE EXTRA BODICES.

Dressmakers and tailors have agreed that no costume is complete unless its skirt is accompanied by two or more waists. For example, every one of the best tailor dresses is made with a last-fitting bodice and skirt waist, that the wearer may alternate between the dress and the corset body, as she pleases, while the evening dresses are made with as many as three waists—no decollete, one high in throat and sleeves for receptions and small dinners, and one loose shirt, simple or elaborate as desired.

YES, WHY NOW?

Tommy: Say, pop?
Pop: Well, what is it, my little son?
Tommy: Why are children spanked when they get the best of an argument?

PERSIFLAGE ON THE HIGH SEA.



The Seal: You're always spouting about something; what is it?
The Whale: You'd know if you ever had such a "Jonah" in your family as we did.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The "green islands in glittering seas," the islands of the South, have found an appreciative and intelligent word-painter in M. M. Shoemaker, whose book, "Islands of the Southern Seas," is comprehensive and full of entertaining description. The islands visited by the author were Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia and Java. Mr. Shoemaker has not confined himself to the cities, as so many travelers stupidly do. Every year the cities of the world are getting to look more alike, and the traveler who confines himself to describing them will fall in interesting many readers. In Mr. Shoemaker's book one finds something about the hot springs and geysers of New Zealand, the home life of the Maoris, views of the albatross on land, the glorious trees and flowers of Java, and the wonderful ruins of that ancient island. The maps and illustrations are very fine. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

UPPER DISCOUNTS ALL RECORDED.

Every Piece of Stolen Jewelry
Described in a Book.

STOLE OVER \$12,000 WORTH.

SOLD TO TWO HUNDRED PERSONS,
ALL OF WHOM NAMES THE
BOOK CONTAINS.

KEPT A PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

Furlong's Agency Sends for All Buy-
ers to Come to His Office and

There Is a Procession Up
the Elevator.

Accustomed as they are to surprises, Furlong's Detective Agency are downright shocked at the developments in the case of Fred Ufer, under arrest for robbing the J. Holland Jewelry Co., Seventh and Locust streets.

The developments show him to be the most systematic and persistent plunderer that ever came to the attention of the public.

Ufer kept a complete set of books, in which his stealings were carefully entered, together with their disposition. His invoice book shows every article stolen, the date of the theft, description of the goods, their cost mark indicated in the cipher of the Holland Jewelry Co., the amount for which sold, and the resulting profit or loss, on the basis of the cost to the house by which he was employed.

The cash book contains perfectly kept accounts with every person with whom he had business transactions, even including sales and gifts made to his relatives. There are perhaps 20 or 30 names in this book, with a description of the article sold, the amount paid, the cash credits and the terms on which the goods were disposed of.

Detective Furlong sent out notices several days ago to the persons named in the cash book, asking them to come to his office and give him the circumstances under which they bought goods from Ufer.

The invoice books which Ufer kept show that Ufer had taken the following goods, all described in detail, even to the numbering on watch cases and the movements.

Seventy-five scarf pins.
One hundred and seven brooches and brooches.

Three hundred and nine rings of all kinds.
Seventy-seven links and cuff buttons.

Eighty-five charms, mostly of secret societies.
Seventy gold and silver chains.

Forty-eight pairs of fine earrings.
One hundred and thirty-seven studs and gold collar buttons.

Sixteen watches, gold and silver.
Thirteen costly neckties kept close together, and rather than have them.

Goodwin took them to a flat uptown.
The happy man, however, had no intention of their accommodation, and they stayed in it for three days while the managers of the fight were trying to secure a place for the match.

Goodwin to one side and asked him with his broad cockney accent if he could get him a "What's the matter, had a scrap?" asked the actor, in surprise.

"No, but I'm getting to like the boy, and I can't punch anyone I likes," was the staggering reply.

Carney could neither read nor write, Goodwin did not know that until one day he saw the papers in the city hour, bringing the goods with them, which is good proof they had no idea of the value of the goods.

But the system of the fellow is what astounded me. I have never struck anything equal to this case of Ufer. The man has told the reporters he only began stealing six months ago. His own books show he has been six years in the business, and during all that time he has coolly carried on a trade with outside people, selling to whoever he chanced to meet.

Ufer, and planting his stock in the garment room of his home, where his family were not aware of his conduct.

"Chief Harrigan is trying to have Mr. Furlong arrested for carrying on this investigation. There is nothing in that. At no stage of the game did we implicate an officer of the law."

Ufer was, and at every stage of the way I explained I had no authority to hold him, and that if he objected to my investigation he should call in a policeman. But to every suggestion of that kind he would plead so earnestly, saying, "Mr. Ufer, don't do that. Whatever you do, don't call an officer. He will arrest me and come, and at any instant that he would have consented to it, a policeman would have been called to my office."

I stayed all one night with him at the Hotel, where he had been staying, and I tried to prevent him from committing suicide. In an office here he made a desperate attempt to jump from the window. He is fourteen stories to the pavement. Then when I insisted he could stay with me so long, but must be turned over to an officer, he would calm down and beg us to keep him a while longer.

"The large number of persons interested in this case required more than ordinary time, skill and care. Still, we had the case in such shape that Ufer could have been arrested if necessary. We had not, however, the precise situation might not have been so clearly revealed as it is now. I don't think Chief Harrigan has any right to slightest cause for complaint in the treatment of Ufer, as Ufer knew that we were not officers and he stayed with us voluntarily in preference to be handed over to the police."

Furlong is charged in a warrant issued by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson, Saturday, with carrying on a private detective without a license.

The information was issued at the joint request of Chief of Police Harrigan and Chief of Detectives Desmond. Patrolman John Lally of the Third Police District made affidavit to the information.

The Police Department contends that Furlong is not a licensed private detective.

The law says all private detectives and private watchmen shall be licensed by the city. It is my duty to look after it. That is all there is to it."

Mr. Furlong called at the Four Courts Saturday morning after the warrant was decided upon.

"I do not need a license. I am the president of a corporation with a paid-up capital, regularly organized. We do not make arrests. We simply detect. When employed to do so, we detect crime. Then our employers can do as they like about prosecution. We did not arrest young Ufer. We simply fastened the crime upon him. Then Chief Desmond came in and took Ufer as a prisoner. We completed our mission when we told the Holland Jewelry Co. who had been stealing."

"It is impossible to me what Chief Harrigan says or thinks. I have not spoken to him since March, 1927. That shows how little I care what he has to say."

Chief Harrigan has suspended Patrolman Lally of the Third Police District for neglect of duty in failure to arrest Ufer, when he found the detective had caused Ufer to stay in custody.

Parker's Headache Powders
Give a headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe. All druggists sell them.

BRADY IN CHICAGO.

CORBETT'S LITTLE MANAGER DOING A HEAP OF TALKING UP THERE.

MIKE MOONEY AS REFEREE.

The Manager of the Business Men's Gymnasium to Officiate at the Oriental Club Entertainment.

Billy Brady, Corbett's manager, was in Chicago yesterday. Queried regarding the pugilistic situation, he had little to offer. He declared he did not think Fitz could be induced to sign any articles at all for a fight. He denied that he was backing Promoter Considine in his recent \$25,000 offer.

Brady says he is going to build a three-lap outdoor bicycle track in Chicago. He went to the latter city to finish Corbett in his part in "The Adventurer," the play written by Henry Guy Clarendon, which Corbett will try next week for the first time.

After talking business Brady chatted about Corbett and the kiddie-scope "news" published during last month. "No," he said, laughingly, "I did not come on to stop Corbett from talking. I never telegraphed him to stop talking. I think that Jim has forced Fitzsimmons into the worst hole he was ever in. Do I think Fitz will accept Considine's offer? No. There is no reason that he should. If he refuses Stuart's offer he will hardly accept this."

It is more than likely that Mike Mooney will officiate as referee in the eight-round bout between Tracy and Douglas at the Oriental Theater entertainment Thursday night. In fact, his selection now rests with the promoters. Tracy's manager, Douglas, is willing to accept Mooney and all hands believe he would be the very best selection that could be made.

Actor Nat Goodwin is nothing if not an absolute crank on pugilism. Although objects to having his name made prominent in connection with the sport. Still he can tell when he wants to many good stories around the fighters. During a discussion of last week Goodwin said he thought "Jem" Carney, the English lightweight, was possessed of more character than any ignorant man than any one he had ever met, and told this story of his recent fight.

When Carney first came to this country he was matched to meet a young Philadelphia lightweight named "Jimmy" Mitchell. The latter was a handsome young man and looked anything but a fighter. They were to have fought at a roadhouse, but the police got the tip and were there looking in on the pugilists. Goodwin was interested in Carney's prospects and wanted to make sure the police did not get him. During the fight Carney kept close to Goodwin, and rather than have them together, Goodwin took them to a flat uptown.

The happy man, however, had no intention of their accommodation, and they stayed in it for three days while the managers of the fight were trying to secure a place for the match.

Goodwin to one side and asked him with his broad cockney accent if he could get him a "What's the matter, had a scrap?" asked the actor, in surprise.

"No, but I'm getting to like the boy, and I can't punch anyone I likes," was the staggering reply.

Carney could neither read nor write, Goodwin did not know that until one day he saw the papers in the city hour, bringing the goods with them, which is good proof they had no idea of the value of the goods.

But the system of the fellow is what astounded me. I have never struck anything equal to this case of Ufer. The man has told the reporters he only began stealing six months ago. His own books show he has been six years in the business, and during all that time he has coolly carried on a trade with outside people, selling to whoever he chanced to meet.

Ufer, and planting his stock in the garment room of his home, where his family were not aware of his conduct.

"Chief Harrigan is trying to have Mr. Furlong arrested for carrying on this investigation. There is nothing in that. At no stage of the game did we implicate an officer of the law."

Ufer was, and at every stage of the way I explained I had no authority to hold him, and that if he objected to my investigation he should call in a policeman. But to every suggestion of that kind he would plead so earnestly, saying, "Mr. Ufer, don't do that. Whatever you do, don't call an officer. He will arrest me and come, and at any instant that he would have consented to it, a policeman would have been called to my office."

I stayed all one night with him at the Hotel, where he had been staying, and I tried to prevent him from committing suicide. In an office here he made a desperate attempt to jump from the window. He is fourteen stories to the pavement. Then when I insisted he could stay with me so long, but must be turned over to an officer, he would calm down and beg us to keep him a while longer.

"The large number of persons interested in this case required more than ordinary time, skill and care. Still, we had the case in such shape that Ufer could have been arrested if necessary. We had not, however, the precise situation might not have been so clearly revealed as it is now. I don't think Chief Harrigan has any right to slightest cause for complaint in the treatment of Ufer, as Ufer knew that we were not officers and he stayed with us voluntarily in preference to be handed over to the police."

Furlong is charged in a warrant issued by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson, Saturday, with carrying on a private detective without a license.

The information was issued at the joint request of Chief of Police Harrigan and Chief of Detectives Desmond. Patrolman John Lally of the Third Police District made affidavit to the information.

The Police Department contends that Furlong is not a licensed private detective.

The law says all private detectives and private watchmen shall be licensed by the city. It is my duty to look after it. That is all there is to it."

Mr. Furlong called at the Four Courts Saturday morning after the warrant was decided upon.

"I do not need a license. I am the president of a corporation with a paid-up capital, regularly organized. We do not make arrests. We simply detect. When employed to do so, we detect crime. Then our employers can do as they like about prosecution. We did not arrest young Ufer. We simply fastened the crime upon him. Then Chief Desmond came in and took Ufer as a prisoner. We completed our mission when we told the Holland Jewelry Co. who had been stealing."

"It is impossible to me what Chief Harrigan says or thinks. I have not spoken to him since March, 1927. That shows how little I care what he has to say."

Chief Harrigan has suspended Patrolman Lally of the Third Police District for neglect of duty in failure to arrest Ufer, when he found the detective had caused Ufer to stay in custody.

Parker's Headache Powders
Give a headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe. All druggists sell them.

Parker's Headache Powders
Give a headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe. All druggists sell them.

Parker's Headache Powders
Give a headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe. All druggists sell them.

Parker's Headache Powders
Give a headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe. All druggists sell them.

Parker's Headache Powders
Give a headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe. All druggists sell them.

Parker's Headache Powders
Give a headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe. All druggists sell them.

Parker's Headache Powders
Give a headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe. All druggists sell them.

Parker's Headache Powders
Give a headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe. All druggists sell them.

Parker's Headache Powders
Give a headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe. All druggists sell them.

Parker's Headache Powders
Give a headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe. All druggists sell them.

Parker's Headache Powders
Give a headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe. All druggists sell them.

COCKER TWEEDEE.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN. HE MAY BE SEEN IN THE EAST IN A SHORT TIME.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHTWEIGHT PUGILIST WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND HUNG FOR A FIGHT. HE IS SAID TO BE A CLEVER MAN AND ABLE TO HOLD HIS OWN

at
e.
ing
the

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN.

on St. Louis real estate, and are in position to make, without delay, loans ranging from \$200 to \$100,000. Rates of interest as low as can be obtained on this market and with small expense to borrower. All applications answered promptly and money ready as soon as papers are signed. Parties desiring a loan or a renewal of existing loan are invited to call on us.

ANDERSON-WADE REALTY CO.,
8th and Locust sts.

WE LOAN MONEY

WE LOAN MONEY
In all parts of town on real estate security. In sums from \$500 to \$100,000. We guarantee a quick answer and small expenses. West End loans give special rates.

HAYDEL & SON,
Established 1840. 100 N. 7th st.

MONEY TO LOAN
In any amount on city real estate.

BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.
No delay. NICHOLS & BUTTER
Phone—Main 2292. 713 Chestnut st.

\$100, \$200, \$300, \$400 AND \$500
To loan at 6 per cent on real estate.
F. E. NIERSEN, 705 Chestnut st.

Money to Loan. Lowest Rates.
NELSON-BARNES REALTY CO.
Special sums, 5 per cent. 806 Chestnut st.

MONEY to loan in sums to suit. \$100, \$200, \$300 \$400, \$500, up to \$2500, at 6 per cent interest on city real estate.
HEN E. W. RULER, 4101 Easton ave.

MONEY—\$100 to \$2500, at 6 per cent on city real es

Western steers, \$3.60/4.40; Texas steers, \$3.25/3.70; cows and heifers, \$2.65/3.35; canners, \$2.62/3.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50/4.50; calves, \$4.00/4.50; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.00/3.00; Hogs—Receipts 4,500; market strong; heavy, \$3.60/6.65; mixed, \$3.60/6.65; light, \$3.65/7.70; bulk of sales, \$3.60/6.65. Ship—Receipts 1,000; market steady; heavy, \$3.00 to choice natives, \$3.70/4.40; Westerns, \$3.60/4.40; common and stock sheep, \$3.35/3.85; lambs, \$3.65/4.00.

MONEY.

The rates of domestic exchange, as quoted by the A. G. Edwards & Sons Brokerage Co., are as follows:

Chicago—25c premium bid; 60c premium asked.	
Illinois—25c discount bid; par asked.	
Cincinnati—25c bid; 40c premium asked.	
Dayton—25c discount bid; par asked.	
St. Louis—25c premium bid; 60c premium asked.	
St. Louis bank clearings and balances were:	
For to-day	\$ 3,407,445
For to-morrow	4,355,764
For the week	29,075,315
For the week last year	26,653,724
	4,585,700

UNITED STATES BONDS		Bid.	Asked
U. S. 2 1/2 reg. 2 in. Jan 1907	Q from Mar	112 1/2	113 1/2
U. S. 4 1/2 reg. 4 in. Jan 1907	Q from Mar	112 1/2	113 1/2
U. S. 4 1/2 reg. 4 in. Jan 1907	Q from Jan.	114	114 1/2
U. S. 4 1/2 reg. 3 in. Jan 1907	Q from Jan.	112 1/2	113 1/2
U. S. 4 1/2 reg. 3 in. Jan 1907	Q from Mar	112 1/2	113 1/2
U. S. 4 1/2 reg. 4 in. Jan 1909	Q from Mar	127 1/2	128 1/2
U. S. 4 1/2 reg. 4 in. Jan 1925	Q from Mar	75 1/2	76 1/2

ST. LOUIS STOCKS AND BONDS.		
STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Central National Bank	\$118 50	\$120 00
Commercial National Bank	118 00	118 50
Merchants-Lafayette Bank	119 00	117 50

71	Third National Bank.....	122	100
72	Union Trust Co. Trust Co.	148	153
73	Union Trust Co. Trust Co.	148	153
74	St. Louis & Sub. Ry. bonds	101	102
75	Union Depot Ry. bonds 25c	111	75
76	Missouri Electric 24c	110	00
77	Missouri Electric 24c	110	00
78	Consolidated Elevator bonds	50	50
79	American Netic Mining	108	50
80	Missouri Edison stock	50	50
81	Missouri Edison stock	50	50
82	Terminal Railway	112	00
83	Simmons Hardware Co. pfd.	103	00
84	Simmons Hardware Co. pfd.	103	00
85	Kenard Carpet Co., com.	100	00
86	Kenard Carpet Co., com.	100	00
87	St. Louis Transfer	51	00
88	Commercial Bank	225	00
89	Commercial Bank	225	00
90	Commercial Bank	225	00
91	Commercial Bank	225	00
92	Commercial Bank	225	00
93	Commercial Bank	225	00
94	Commercial Bank	225	00
95	Commercial Bank	225	00
96	Commercial Bank	225	00
97	Commercial Bank	225	00
98	Commercial Bank	225	00
99	Commercial Bank	225	00
100	Commercial Bank	225	00

New York Stocks.

Corrected daily by Whitaker & Hodgman, Inc.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
American Spirits com..	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
American Tobacco com.	88	88 1/2	88	88 1/2
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe.	13	13 1/4	13	13 1/4
do. pfd.	21	21 1/4	21	21 1/4

Ches. & Ohio com.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
C. B. & Q. com.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
C. C. & C. com.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
C. C. & St. L.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Cotton Oil com.	21 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	21 1/2
do do pfd.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Del. & A. V.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Eric lat pfd.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
General Electric	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ill. & Va. com.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Illinois Central	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Illinois Steel Co.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Int. & N. W. com.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Laclede Gas com.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Mem. & P. com.	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2
Missouri Pacific	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
M. K. & T. com.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Minneapolis & St. L.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Michigan Central	100 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

Manhattan El. Conad.	1169	1178	1169	1174
Nat. Linseed Oil	189			189
North American	5	5	5	5
Northern Pacific com.	27	28	27	28
do do pfd	67	68	67	67
Northwest com	124	123	124	125
New York Central	1189	1194	1169	1189
Ont. & Western	178	177	178	178
Omaha com	76	77	76	77

Pacific Mail	31 1/2	31 1/2	81 1/2	71 1/2
Phil. & Reading	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Pullman Palace Car	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Rock Island	93 1/2	87 1/2	103 1/2	98 1/2
Southern com	0	0	0	0
do pf'd	95 1/2	91 1/2	81	91
St. Paul com	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
do pf'd	136 1/2	138 1/2	136 1/2	138 1/2
Sugar com	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
do pf'd	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Texaco	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Texas Pacific	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Union Pacific	90 1/2	84 1/2	90 1/2	84 1/2
Western Union Tel	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Wabash pf'd	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2

Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The tendency of the stock market was downward at the opening. New York Central showed the extreme decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ on large offerings to realize. Recessions otherwise slight. Burlington, Kansas & Texas preferred, Northern Pacific preferred and Manhattan showed slight gains. The market steadied immediately after the opening.

The feature of the first hour's trading was the violent advance of Lake Shore, which went up by leaps and bounds to 104½, a rise of 6½ points over yesterday's close. New York Central was also well supported and rallied a point, and New York Chicago & St. Louis first preferred jumped 2 points. Northern Pacific preferred touched 68 and notable gains were made elsewhere in the list.

tained in the second hour of the short session, but the principal activity and strength was centered in special stocks. Louisville advanced over a point on talk of a refunding plan as imminent and Northwest rose over a point. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Steel showed gains of over a point. The closing was firm below the heat for many stocks, but with net gains in nearly all cases.

Money on Call.
NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Money on call easy; last loan, 1½; prime mercantile paper, 3½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.84½ for demand and at \$4.82½ for telegraphic transfer.

State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm. Government bonds irregular. New 4s reg., 127½; do coupon, 129; 4s, 113; do coupon, 114½; 2s, 100; 5s reg., 113½; 5s coupon, 114½; Pacific ds of '99, 109½.

British Consols.
LONDON, Jan. 29.—Consols for money and the account, 112 11-16.

New York Bank Statement.
NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The weekly bank

statement shows the following changes:	
Surplus reserve, increase.....	\$4,394,230
Loans, increase.....	2,385,700
Specie, increase.....	2,443,200
Legal tenders, increase.....	2,891,000
Deposits, increase.....	8,911,400
Circulation, decrease.....	124,800
The banks now hold \$35,959,430 in excess of	

3, the requirements of the act are not met, then



THE TARGET
OF TO DAY

READY AIM FIRE COUNT UP

THE REAL
BULLSEYE



SUNDAY
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
COMIC WEEKLY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1898. COPYRIGHTED BY THE PRESS PUBLISHING CO., 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOLD THIS FULL SHEET FIRMLY
BEFORE YOUR EYES AND ROTATE
IT RAPIDLY.—YOU'LL SEE
HOW EVERYBODY TURNS
AROUND MONEY



BEHOLD! FUNNY ONLY WHEN
IT WOULD SEEM SO
MUNKITRICK'S COMMENTS

JOKES FROM THE FRENCH CRITICIZED BY AN EXPERT

THESE SAMPLES CONSTITUTE THE
ONLY REPRINTABLE PRODUCT
OF TEN GALLIC COMIC PAPERS.

BERIUS'S FAVORITE JOKE.



Inta—Why didn't you raise your hat to alsey?
aid—it would have been necessary to drop e of pork chops.
Inta—it would be better to drop a thousand of pork chops than your manners.

Joke Expert Munkitrick Says:

bove is really not possessed of the pecu-
ity which insures success to that form of
ich, in the suburbs of New Jersey, is, for
nexplained reason, popularly known as
rian humor. It is a kind of humor which
sufficiently jocular to offend real-estate
and yet is just sufficiently removed from
m of seriousness to tickle the risibles of
advised old lady with torkscrow curls and
the base of the brain.

style of sectarian humor also covers the
very field of bundle-carrying which cannot
stated in Paris as it exists in the wilds
Jersey, where a superstitious man would
think of going home at night without a
it case full of sausages and tripe than he
think of going to bed without tuning up
ace.

ought to come over to New Jersey and
urnish house for the summer.

THE PREJUDICE

in Snedaker was the unpromising and only
he richest soapmaker in New Jersey. The
house of Snedaker was a widower with
single to soap, and, besides, too busy put-
the underpinning to his second million to
matrimony or anything that was apart
business. As may be imagined, he paid
attention to his son, which was not at all
factory to the latter so long as the bills
red were not too closely scrutinized, but,
r, paid by Snedaker, father.

the old soap manufacturer did contem-
s offering it was usually in the light of a
ent inflicted on himself for some of the
his youthhood.

ker, Jr., was twenty and in love. Except
ge, this had been his condition in a spas-
vay for some years. The intervals of at-
me and lingered every time a new bur-
company came to town. Now it was differ-
passion was mature, serious, and evened
to become chronic. Its object was a
e young woman of comely aspect, Mollie,
n by stage-name, who did a few vocalic-
story turns in the Gyro-Comic Opera
y. For the stage she reserved a dreamy,
"don't-think" expression in her blue, baby-
; but off the stage she indulged at times
spected thinking parts.

l she was a wise and good girl, and one
ning at a little supper for two at the Swell-
er the performance, Snedaker fls proposed
nuous performance, consisting of house-
with a parson and a wedding ring for a
raiser.

sonsoon was not overwhelmed by any par-
sort of joyous emotion, nor did she appar-
epleased. Yankee-like, she answered one
y by asking another. "How are we going
she wanted to know, especially as she
ave to retire from the stage. This was a
r, which Grafton did not consider ab-
indispensable, if, indeed, advisable, but
ing which his inamorata displayed consid-
erance of a peachy order.

MITIGATED BEREAVEMENT.

tractive-looking lady applied to the 'pro-
a of a Harlem boarding-house for board-
ing. ou are from Chicago. Are you a widow?"
e latter.

A MERE SUGGESTION.

snows Harlem man said to the vivacious
fe of an elderly millionaire:
"You like to take sleigh-ride with a
moon?"
"I'm too spirited. I don't care to have
broken. What's the matter with your
ay huck-and out for a ride?"

A RELIC FROM POMPEII.



Military Dude—What must I do to become your
cavalier?
Gladys—Cease to be a foot soldier.

Joke Expert Munkitrick Says:

This must have been taken from an ancient
patent-medicine almanac, inasmuch as it belongs
to the "absinthe-makes-the-heart-grow-fonder"
period of humor. It is also a curiosity, and its
chief sharpness seems to lie in its lack of point,
even as the Scotch terrier's beauty is said to con-
sist in its homeliness.

But perhaps the French variation presents a
general pliancy that is alien to the original,
which in the patent medicine almanac must have
made the reader eligible as a partaker of the no-
trum.

The French are too well known as cooks to re-
quire mention here, and it is quite possible that
even as they can play snowbirds up into terrapin
stew so can they garnish a commonplace observa-
tion until it bristles like a new-born joke. That
is about the only explanation we can give to ac-
count for the publication of this military joke,
which seems to be about the thing to dispel the
sunshine of the padded cell.

STILL GOES AT BLOOMINGDALE.



Dude—I tell you I'm just having a peach of a
hot time, don't you know.

Unseen Spirit—How do you make it out?

Dude—Because I don't seem to be having a hot
time at all.

Joke Expert Munkitrick Says:

The difference between a French and a German
joke is usually in the flavor, and the man who
has a sufficiently keen sense of smell to differen-
tiate Limburger and garlic can tell the criticisms
of these notions at a glance or rather, at a whiff.
But translations are a little more puzzling.

The American joke is at no other period of its
life so funny as when it is translated back from
the French into English. The above joke cannot
be called an old one, as a joke must have merit to
attain age. Yet it is not entirely new, being
trifle sprung at the button holes and slightly
ragged and shining at the knees.

If Paris laughs at such a joke as this one it is
only fair to say that the laugh is really on Paris,
because in its palmy days it was never worthy
even of the congenial idiot who supplies the fun
for the six-dollar-a-week boarding-house at every
meal.

all right, especially if you do the coaxing."
"Haden't I better try removing his prejudice be-
fore we marry, so as to be sure?" suggested Mollie.

IN LONDON.

Publisher—This
won't do at all. It will
never do to say that
you had a lively time
in Philadelphia.

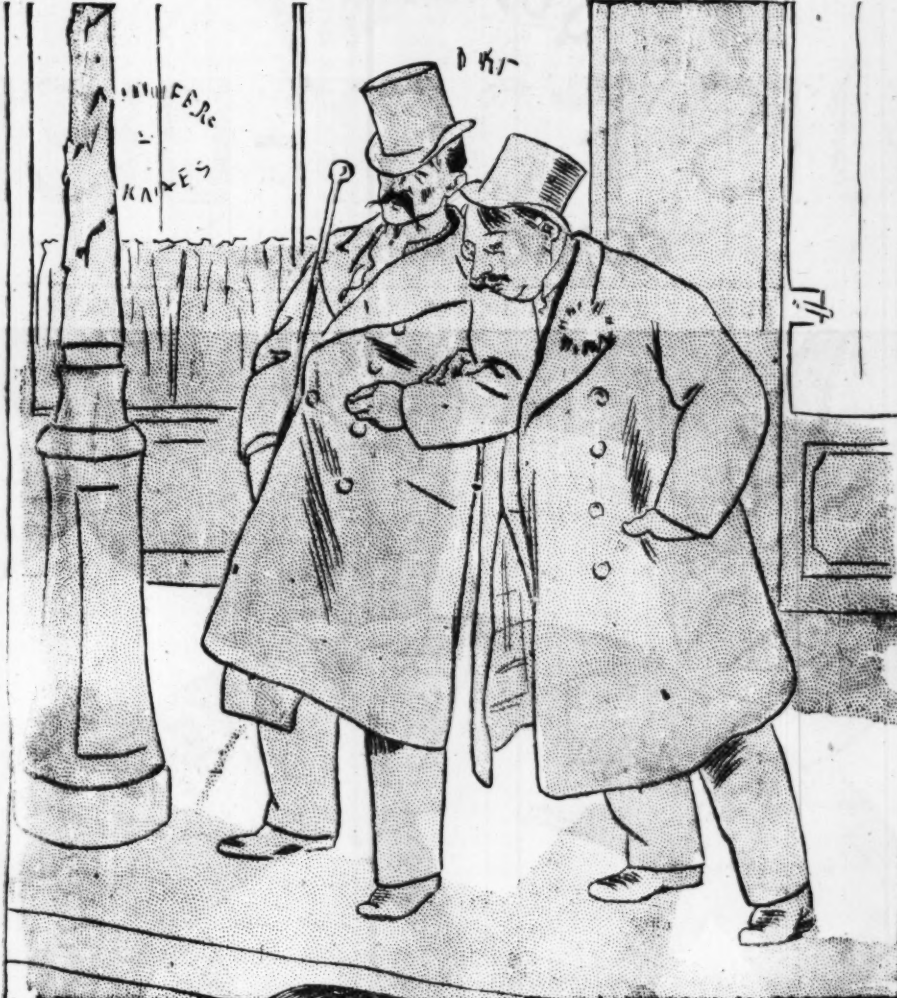
Author—But I had,
you know. Those
stories about Philadel-
phia being slow are
absurd.

Publisher—Can't help
that. If you say you
had a lively time in
Philadelphia people
will think you're lying,
and it will queer the
whole book.

PRACTICAL PHILOS- OPHY.

"Many a young man,"
remarked Uncle Amos
Proudfut thoughtfully,
"makes the mistake of
his life in thinkin' that
runnin' a farm or a
business is like runnin'
a calf. With a calf ye
must get behind an'
ay thar; but 't ain't
with lots o' other
gs."

EFFECTS OF EARLY TRAINING.



Du Bois—The religious associations of our early training will cling to us, dear Baron, despite
the fact that we never go to mass.

Baron—How do you make that out?

Du Bois—Simply by saying that we keep our matins by staying out and making a night of it.

Joke Expert Munkitrick Says:

The above witticism makes us hilarious and puts us in a mood to burst into a laugh which
could be imitated by that omnivorous bird, would be sufficient to digest the very stove-lids in
the stomach of the ostrich.

Because we know how we laughed at it when we first heard it in its original form, before
the dermatologist had changed its features, and it has a reminiscent charm, for with it we return
to the ante-bellum circus in whose ring Dan Rice, Joe Penland or Sam Stickney, we forget which,
perpetrated it to the pensive pop of the peanut and in the solferino glare of the sea of lemonade.

As regards age it belongs to the period of Doesticks and Phoenix. In other respects it belongs
to the lunatic asylum, where it romps on the play-ground of idiocy with the joke about the milk
man whose last request was to plant a water lily on his grave.

THE LATEST VARIATION.



Count Fizzletop—This is a wonderful American machine.

Maginn Rickay—What do you do with it?

Count Fizzletop—You put in hams, shoulders, sausage and head cheese, and out pops a live pig
soon as you touch the button.

Joke Expert Munkitrick Says:

A long time ago there was a statement current that a Chicago man had invented a machine
into which a cow was driven, and out of which she came five minutes later, worked up into roasting
pieces, soup bones, suet puddings and sandwiches.

It was also stated that the bones came out in the shape of buttons, and that the hide was made
up into shoes. But it has just reached Paris and is regarded in the gay capital as something new
and startling. It was once observed that the end men of the minstrel companies were so called
because when a joke reached them it had reached the end of its long, long journey.

In about five years the sad tidings that "Lo didde of potassium" will be due at the French capital.

Grafton Snedaker muttered something about his ment he was outclassed. A plan of campaign was
father's prejudice not being removable like agreed upon.
freckles and such things. But in the ensuing argu-

ELEVATING THE BUSINESS.



Dramatic Author—Why do you call me the son
of Moliere, and call down those unheard-of bless-
ings upon me?

Vegetable Peddler—Because you are the author
of my prosperity, without whom I could only sell
vegetables for food.

Joke Expert Munkitrick Says:

The idea of throwing anything edible at an actor
with the hope that it will offend him is about as old
as it is erroneous. To do such a thing would proba-
bly cause him to fancy that he was being made
the recipient of a real blessing. He would catch
the eggs on the fly and take them home to feed to
the rattlesnake which is his pet when sufficiently
affluent to indulge his weakness for D. T.

Vegetables and fruit would be a godsend when
the ghost ceases to be peripatetic. The Parisians
ought to know that this idea of annihilating the
historian with vegetables is as false as is the
scheme of driving the would-be wooer away from
the house with a bulldog with eight octaves of
teeth, when it is well known, and has often been
observed, that the man with daughters to burn
will encourage any young man, even if he has
to go so far as to set out a free lunch and not so
much as ask for the privilege of kitescooping.

A BROOKLYN ECHO.



Fond Mother—Isn't this a peach of a baby
only a month old and weighs twenty pounds?

Visitor—Very fine, very fine; is it your latest?

Joke Expert Munkitrick Says:

This is so funny that it was at one time war-
ranted to make a horse laugh. To-day it would
probably have the same effect on a bicycle. It
was a silly question which could have been suc-
cessfully answered by saying, "Yes, and it is also
my first."

These jokes about children do not to-day enjoy
a wide popularity outside of Brooklyn, where the
safety-pin is still employed in fastening the tur-
key together after the dressing has been inserted.
Humor of which the above is a sample still
causes the portable teeth of art to fly before the
force of the honest guffaw, such as is still heard
in small villages located eight or ten miles from
any railroad station.

In about ten years Paris will laugh at the great
Joralemon street joke about the baby who ate a
bottleful of quinine pills and then ran around and
screamed with joy to hear them rattle within
him. It is still a side-splitter in Brooklyn, where
it is revived by the papers regularly for every
generation.

"Dad, I'm thinking of getting married!" Grafton
Snedaker, Jr., had waddled into his father's pri-
vate office and divested his mind of this sentence.

HYPERCRITICAL.



First Coryphee—That Irma is a peach on her
feet. They are here, there and everywhere. But
he oughtn't to be so conceited.

Second Coryphee—Why not?

First Coryphee—Why, because she has only two
feet, like all the rest of them.

Joke Expert Munkitrick Says:

All ballet-girl jokes are out of date, especially
those that aim to raise a laugh on the subject of
her age. If she is as old as are the jokes at her
expense it is only fair to assume that she has
partaken of the fountain of youth, because her
antiquity is well concealed, even if we do hear
her wish-bone snap occasionally when she is in
action.

It seems strange to say the least that Paris
should laugh over an American ballet joke, unless
ironically, when the French capital is the home
of this form of optical delight and mystery. After
a while all Paris will go frantic over the mistake
of the country woman who took all her children
into a store in the window of which appeared a
card bearing the legion "Kids Cleaned."
This joke is not so old as it will be when it
reaches Paris, but it is so old, and feeble that at
last advises it couldn't get a hand in Schenectady,
and that, to put it mildly, is the badge of an-
tiquity.

OF SNEDAKER, SR.

The elder Snedaker looked at him with amused
contempt.

"And who is this unfortunate object of your
adoration?"
"If you refer to the future Mrs. Grafton Sned-
aker, Jr., it's Miss Mollie Monsoon, of the Gyro-
Comic Opera Company. She's a perfect lady and
will prove a most acceptable daughter-in-law."

"I'm dshabamed if she will!"
"But you must see her," insisted Grafton the
younger, whose courage was upheld by the knowl-
edge of the proximity of the choice of his affec-
tionate and affected heart. She's right here. Stop
this way, Mollie, Miss Monsoon, permit me to
present to you my father."

The old gentleman only acknowledged the in-
roduction with a glare, from which Snedaker the
enamored shrank like a seven-dollar suit. Mollie
did not shrink. She had been shrunk before she
had been made up.

"Well," sputtered the irascible father, "leave
this office."

Only Mollie disobeyed. The dutiful and trem-
bling son waited outside until the little lady ap-
peared.

"I am to see him again to-morrow. Leave it all
to me."

An hour later young Snedaker received a note
from his father. It ran:

"You are to start for Penadunk to-night at
10:30."

Penadunk was a sort of private penal institu-
tion of the soap works magnate, where young
Snedaker's duties were to superintend the ren-
dering of defunct animals of various species
into toilet soap fat. The boy really did not have
to work, but he had to stay there.

The gloom that surrounded his Penadunkian
existence was on the second day lightened con-
siderably by the receipt of a telegram from Mollie,
which read:

"The bear is quite affable. Consent only matter of
time. MOLLIE."

Next day came another:

Gaining ground every day. Will write if I get time. MOLLIE."

Then a week of silence, suspense, torture, fol-
lowed by a delirium of joy superinduced by this:

Come home. Prejudice against stage permanently,
absolutely and satisfactorily removed. MOLLIE."

The first train out of Penadunk carried the
jubilant young Snedaker.

He failed to find Mollie at her hotel, but sought
his father, with whom he found the beloved ob-
ject of his search.

"Grafton," remarked the old gentleman in a
businesslike tone and a tourist suit, "Kiss your
ma. We were married yesterday."

CHARLES LEDERER.

NOT TO BLAME.

Rev. Melancthon Fish, meeting O'Bejoyful, a
despatched Harlem youth, the clergyman said re-
bukingly:

"You have gambled and drank up your entire
fortune."

"Yeah, that's sho, parson."

"Well, ain't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Don't shew whatev I've got be 'shamed of.

Ain't my fault, ish it, that fortune's wash too
small."

ANSWERED.

"do you stand?" queried the minister.
"I tones wakened a man in the rear seat."
He replied: "In the cable cars and on
L."

\$25.00
EACH WEEK
FOR THE
FUNNIEST PHOTOGRAPH.

The
Sunday World
Comic Weekly Wants
real comics about real things that
are real funny, taken by real cameras. Send
them in, inclosing stamps for return. Even if your pho-
tograph doesn't win a prize it will be paid for,
if used. Pose your subjects or snap
shot them, either one,
just so they are
funny.

ROMANTIC EMBE- ZLEMENT.

A prominent New
York banker made the
discovery that his
cashier had eloped with
his, the banker's,
laughter. He is, how-
ever, such a thorough
business man, using
only technical terms,
that he telegraphed his
wife, who was in Phila-
delphia:

"Cashier has embe-
zzled our daughter Jen-
nie."

A WONDERFUL MAN

Prof. Snore, of the
University of Texas,
while writing a line in
one of the boys' copy-
books, heard two of the
boys whispering, so he
said to student Tom
Anjerry:

"Thomas, you are
very much mistaken if
you think I don't know
what's going on. I can
write with one eye and
hear with the other."

FUN FOR 5, 10, 20, 40 AND 50-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

HOW TO RAISE THE BABY.

INTRODUCTION.

In order that the baby may grow up into a good man or woman and never get landed into jail or the poor-house, it is necessary for—now, here is a difficulty right at the start. We can't keep on using both words "he or she," "him or her," so we must content ourselves with the expression "it." We are perfectly aware that if there is anything that rouses mothers to white heat it is to apply the word "it" to the baby, but never having been mothers ourselves, we are prepared to sacrifice their feelings to convenience. To resume:—necessary for it to be dressed properly, fed properly, aired and cleaned properly. We all of us have the same needs, too, and we don't always get them. That's the advantage of being a baby. It can live without working—though it works its voice, too, and that usually overtime—and it has no bills to pay and no landlord with gleaming teeth to appease. Sweet, happy hours of baby-hood! Would that—but again to resume.

It has been discovered by a well-known scientist who writes exclusively for the Sunday papers that the indigestion and bad temper of individuals arise solely from the bad training of our earliest years. It is in order to remedy this and to sound a note of timely warning that the following rules for the upbringing of the infant are herewith set forth.

I.—CLOTHING.

When the baby is six minutes old it should be snugly wrapped in a pair of papa's old pants, blue for girls and pink for boys. In case no blue or pink pants are available at the moment, the doctor and the nurse should immediately sit down and get to work on a pair, placing the baby meanwhile in a roll-top desk, with the lid half-way down, and a thermometer inside to insure the right temperature. The infant need not be left in the pants until it outgrows them, for there are other kinds of duds in plenty.

Some parents approve of bands for the baby. If these are used they should be of the best brass, in order to prevent warping. Do not use bands of German manufacture, as they are said to affect the drum of the ear. Patterns for bands can be obtained always at the Breddanbuterick Company.

Never put highly colored shirts on the baby. You will find it sufficiently loud without such, especially at night. If the shirts are of wool they must not be pulled over the infant's eyes, for they don't cotton to that sort of thing. Avoid passing the blade of a safety-pin through the baby's flesh when fastening the shirt; it may be only a simple superstition, but it is supposed to beget trouble, and the chances are certainly ten to one that it will raise some kind of a row.

For dresses, the following suggestion may be taken as an example. The skirt should be of the best flannel, with three borders of two-toned straw, a long streamer of tulle in front, and seven breadths of chiffon cut on the bias. Buttons of purple agate should also be worn on the side—not too near the mouth. Let the bodice be of green silk folderol, with batiste ribbons up and down, cross-cross and cat-a-corner, a collar of pleated poppies eight inches in width and cuffs of very plump taffeta. This costume is considered by connoisseurs a corker.

Wrappers and socks are too cruel until the baby is old enough to know better. Only kind and good-humored nurses should be employed, who will not wrap the infant over the knuckles nor sock it to 'tums then. A burglar's baby should wear booties, however.

For cold weather, double the above amount, in every case.

II.—FEEDING.

Many an innocent baby's health has been irretrievably spoiled by placing sugar of lead instead of sugar of milk in its bottle. This is always to be avoided, even with the strongest infants. Remember that the baby don't know nothing, poor little soul, and would just as soon hit itself on the nose with a stick of dynamite as with papa's eye-glasses.

The best authorities consider it an fait, all young plait, and here de combat not to use the milk from one cow only, but to strike an average with several, but the parents' circumstances must decide this point. There is usually not room for more than one cow in a Harlem flat, so what are you going to do? A pony might be squeezed in, if it's going to do. A pony might be squeezed in, if it's going to do.

A RELIEF.

The wind was whistling shrilly about the eaves, now high, now low, but unceasingly, whistling. Outside all was gloom, and in the large draughty hall where the lights flickered sat a man who was listening to the whistling of the wind. Though the scene was one which an oldtime novelist would have used in order to give an impression of misery or to lead up to a midnight murder, the man in the gusty hall was the picture of happiness. But see! Another now enters. They converse. Let us listen.

"It is an awful night. How the wind whistles!"
"Yes. Isn't it lovely to hear the wind?"
"What! Do you enjoy it?"
"Certainly! Though it has been whistling for hours, it hasn't whistled one of those d— popular airs that make our lives one long night-mare. Let it whistle on!"

NOVEL VIEW OF IT.

Two St. Louis gentlemen were talking at their dinner about a recent society event. One said:
"He being sixty years old, and she only twenty, makes it a very unequal marriage."

"It is not so unequal after all. You see when he gazes at his pretty young girl wife he is so happy that he looks twenty years younger; and when she looks at his gray hair and wrinkled face, she is so disgusted that she looks twenty years older; so you see they are not so very far apart after all."

MATRIMONIAL.

Johnnie Fewmonds and Gus De Smith were talking about matrimony, and the latter remarked:
"They say that the happiest marriages are between people who are not at all alike."
"That's so, and that's the reason I'm not going to marry until I find a woman with lots of money, replied the impetuous yearner for domestic happiness."

WHY SHE SMILED.

"I wonder why Mrs. Dixon smiles every time I meet her," remarked Mrs. Roberts to her husband.
"I told you you would get caught sending out the New Year's cards you got last year. You probably sent back to Mrs. Dixon the very card she sent you last year. Be more careful in the future or you will get some of your copy back," added Mr. Roberts, who writes funny jokes for the papers.

is a little pony, but ponies don't give milk it this climate, and it is not advisable to crowd the nursery. Besides, the baby might step on the pony.

Beef, mixed with condensed milk, is very nutritious, but the steak should be cut into small squares, certainly not larger than humps of sugar, and mingled well with the milk. Peptonize the steak carefully, and draw off from the can into the baby's mouth with gas tubing.

If using cream, remove all traces of chocolate first, and then freeze.

Don't give the baby too much food. Babies have not particularly grateful dispositions, and they know themselves just how much they want. They usually let you know it, too. This is always embarrassing when visitors are present.

The nursing-bottle should be plain but attractive, having the brightly colored label of the brand previously contained on the outside. Rinse it carefully, however, before using, and remove every trace of whiskey. Bore a hole through the

neck large enough for the baby's fist to go through; its lots of fun. If there is any food left in the bottle after the baby is through feeding don't throw it away. Give it to the janitor in lieu of a tip.

III.—BATHING.

For a real bright baby use Sapollo.

IV.—FINAL HINTS.

To keep the baby's clothes always at hand use the drawers of a bureau. If the parents cannot afford a cradle the drawers are convenient to place the baby in.

Don't get into the habit of rocking the baby, for if it doesn't get it, it will never miss it. The same thing, of course, might be said about food and clothes; but there, don't let's be selfish! Wee sma' hours with the wee sma' offspring. Babies are proverbially hard to hold when they can then hum to themselves, "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world, lumtutim," but this is

where a father's authority should step in.

While sleep is very important to the health of the baby, it is equally so to that of the parents. Sufficient stress, therefore—either with the bare hand or the slipper—should be laid upon the young one to this effect when it rouses the echoes of night.

If the clothes are cut from cheese cloth see to it that there are no pieces of cheese concealed in the garments. It is not advisable to put the kid on the cheese too soon in life.

When the baby is sick send for the doctor. However, when the doctor is sick do not send for the baby.

Wheatcakes and lager beer or walnuts on chocolate cream should not be given to babies under six days old.

Always keep plenty of corn salve in the house. Papa will need it after traversing the floor in the wee sma' hours with the wee sma' offspring. Babies are proverbially hard to hold when they are restive at night, for they make constant ef-

orts to squirm themselves loose into the atmosphere. This is why they are called offspring.

Don't ill-treat the baby. There is a great difference between a spanking youngster and a spanked one. Never suspend it on the chandeliers or jab it with the umbrella. No!

Don't teach the baby to say cuss words or to play cards. Some parents think it cunning to do so, but they display their poor sense.

Don't throw it in the baby's teeth in the years to come that you took such an awful lot of trouble over it. Had it been consulted about coming into the world the probability is that it would have sternly declined. It owes you nothing more than a grudge.

Don't refer in the presence of visitors to the baby's little nap as a napkin. This is important. Finally, do nothing to baby without the advice of your doctor, ay, even to the extent of following the above instructions. Remember only that we strive to please and cannot be held responsible for anything.

DAVID H. DODGE.

HIS INTERROGATORY GIMLET

"Say, pa," began little Clarence Callipers, the rising infection of one who earnestly desires to acquire important information, "what?"

"Oh, I don't know!" replied his long-suffering sire wearily.

"You don't know what, pa?"

"I don't know the answer to the question are about to ask."

"Why, you don't know what I am going to do you, pa?"

"No, of course not!"

"Then, if you don't know the question, how you know you don't know the answer to it, pa?"

"Because I know I don't know! I don't know why it is that the more a man gets the more

wants and the more he wants the less he is able to get, nor whether the Maine Reed was ever related to the late Mayne Reid, nor whether many men with the big head wear such hats, nor whether I should have preferred to Harriet Beecher Stowe or the Pope's toe, nor two-faced men are so common and two-

girls so scarce, nor why the average girl ready to trust her heart with a young man who self-respecting butcher would trust a pound of liver, nor why the fellow who is always ready to make a jack of himself hates so to somebody else make a monkey of him, nor why first hoo-hoo was, nor why half a man is considered himself the whole thing, nor how many 'many' nor how few is 'a few'; I don't know I don't know what I don't know, nor the answer to any others of the multitude of foolish questions that you are prone to ask if you are not restrained by your dear son, if you do not at once

off your breath instead of blowing it out as I have read in peace off you go to bed with the

of an arrow, taking your interrogatory with you. Understand?"

"Yes, sir. But the question I wanted to ask is foolish, pa."

"H'm! If it isn't foolish you may go ahead and ask it. But, remember, just one question, no more."

"Well, pa, there are two of 'em that I want to ask. One is, which is the smartest, the man who knows enough to know that he doesn't know, or the man who knows enough to look as if he knew everything? The other is, if the end of the world was to come and the earth be destroyed while a man was up in a balloon where would he land when he came down? And, pa, I don't know which one of 'em to ask."

WANTED A BROTHER.

"Mamma," asked four-year-old Georgie, "are little boys made of?"

"Dust, my son," replied the mother.

Later, little Georgie saw his mother about the contents of the dustpan into the street.

"Don't do that, mamma!" he cried. "If enough dust there to make me a baby brother."

A YOUNG STRATEGIST.

Johnnie—Papa, see what I've found—a bicycle cap.

Papa—What are you going to do with it, Johnnie?

Johnnie—Well, ain't you going to buy a bicycle to fit it?

DOMESTIC DISCIPLINE.

Mrs. Chaffee—Johnnie, you must be more obedient. When I was a child I always obeyed my parents.

Johnnie (incredulously)—That's just what I'm going to say to my children some day.

HER NATURAL SUPPOSITION.

Young Slowpoke—Do you know, Miss Dol, I am something of a mind-reader? I can—tee!—read your thoughts now.

Dolly Swift—Indeed? Then good-by, Mr. Slowpoke!

VICTIMS OF VANITY.

"You seem to be pretty busy, doctor," said Manhattan Beach to a Harlem physician.

"Yes; I am kept on the keen jump day and night. You see the women who wear fur-lined circles wear them open so as to show the fur, and consequently there is an epidemic of coughs, croup, and even pneumonia, besides bronchial and throat troubles."

OBJECTIONABLE WITNESS.

Judge—Were you present when the row began? Witness—I was (turning to the Judge). He is a bow-legged, lop-sided, goggle-eyed fraud.

Judge (nettled)—Will you be kind enough to dress the jury and not the Court?

ALEXANDER THE MASHER.

At a fashionable young ladies' boarding-school the teacher asked the class an ancient history question. "What was the greatest conquest of Alexander the Great?"

"His greatest conquest was when Thales of Miletus, the Queen of the Amazons, made him an offer of marriage," replied Miss Gushy, one of the star pupils.

POSSIBLY AN ENGAGEMENT RING.

He—Dost thou see yon star near the horizon? This is Saturn with its rings.

She—I see Saturn, but I don't see any rings. "Oh, we are too far off to see any rings."

"Then we had better go up a little closer. I've been looking out for a ring of some kind a long time now."

NO TIME TO LOSE.

A St. Louis lady met a lady friend who was walking very fast.

"You seem to be in a hurry," said the former.

"Yes; my husband promised to give me a diamond ring this afternoon to cover all that I owe, so I'm going out to run up a few more bills before he comes home."

A FINANCIAL FRIEND.

Major Smiley—You say your friend is a street man?

Gen. Lafter—Yes; he speculates on Wall street. "Then he's got money."

"Well, he's got mine."

MRS. BUCK'S IDEA OF USING A BABY CARRIAGE.



MODERN DISCIPLINE.

Mrs. Fondmother (sticking her head out of the window)—Johnnie, come right here. I'll teach you to be fighting other boys on the street.

Johnnie—Not much do I come.

"Come right up so I can punish you, you bad boy. Come right up here so I can tan your hide for you; (coaxingly) come, Johnnie, and I'll give you some candy after it is over."

VERY HONEST.

"Papa," said Johnny, "I am a very honest little boy, and I proved it to-day."

"Tell me about it, Johnny," asked his father, proudly taking his son on his knee.

"I went to the store," answered Johnny, "and the groceryman went into a back room and left me all alone near a barrel of apples. I could have stolen them all, but I thought I would be honest, so only took two."

AN EMBARRASSING REQUEST.

Mrs. Gushington was telling her friend Mrs. Amiable a romantic incident about her first meeting with her husband. She went to a picnic, and there she was introduced to a tall, handsome young man with dark hair and eyes.

Mrs. Gushington's little son Tammy, aged six, listened attentively, and when his mother had finished he asked:

"Now you have told all about how you met pa, do tell us how you came to make my acquaintance."

IN KENTUCKY, OF COURSE.

"De boss wants ter know, kurnel, ef you was gwine ter come around ter de saloon dis evening?"

"What does he want to know for?" asked Col. Smiley.

"Bekase, he said, ef you wasn't comin' hit wouldn't be wuf' while tappin' er fresh bar' ob whiskey."

"Tell him Kurnel Smiley will be thar."

MOTHER'S DAY OUT IS THEIR WASHING DAY.



SHE WOULDN'T CRITICISE.

"No, I'm not one to criticise and find fault, and I'm thankful for it," said Mrs. Gable when calling upon Mrs. Higginbotham. "I do think that people of that disposition are not only unhappy themselves but they make every one else unhappy. So I'm glad I'm not a fault finder; but I do think that if I was Mrs. Higgins I'd stay at home more and look after my house and children. No woman who does this and that and a proper attention to her home children on the street half of

the time and they don't look as if they were properly fed. Its just so with the Smythe children too. Its no affair of mine, but I don't see how a woman can spend what Mrs. Smythe spends for dress and let her children go so shabby; and there is Mrs. Woods, with a new sealskin that never cost a cent less than three hundred and fifty dollars, and she hasn't a really decent chair in her house, and her carpets are worn to the very warp. Of course it isn't for me to say how she shall spend her money, but isn't it strange what queer ideas some folks have?"

"Yes; it is," said Mrs. Gable.

"I think so every time I see Mrs. Martin's children eating great slices of layer cake, when every one who stops to think at all knows that layer cake isn't fit for children to put into their stomachs. Plain sponge cake is all they ought to have, and they're better off without that; and I've told Mrs. Martin so and she as good as told me that it was none of my business what her children ate. I don't say that it is, and I'm not criticizing her or any one else, for that is not my disposition, but when I see Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Wilson letting their children run the streets as they do I feel it to be almost my duty to speak to them about it, and I did tell Mrs. White when I heard her boy using very improper language on the street one day, and all the thanks I got from Mrs. White was that if I would attend to my children the world would attend to hers. Did you ever?"

"It was the same way with Mrs. Blank when I took the trouble to go and tell her that her servant girl stayed out some nights as late as 12 o'clock for I've seen her on the car at that hour when I've been coming home from the theatre, and when I told her about it she as good as told me that it was none of my business. Well, if she wants a girl of that kind around it's all right, and I'm not to be a critic for her for it, but I wouldn't have such a girl around me!"

SCAN THESE NINE RED JOKES O'ER AND O'ER
AND IF YOU DO NOT SEE THEIR WIT,

WHY, HOLD THEM UP BEFORE A BUBB,
AND THEN PERHAPS THEY'LL MAKE A HIT.



THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDERS FIND AN OLD CIRCUS RING



Along the jagged mountain
And down the windy cliff,
And o'er the silent fountain
That's simply frozen stiff,
Upon their way they're whirling
In all their mad-cap glee;
The snow dust round them swirling
Like foam upon the sea.

The gay giraffe is wishing
That he could telescope.
Quite like the rod for fishing,
His neck while on the lops.
The ostrich, wildly pining,
Flap-flaps its bonnet plumes,
The only smile that's shining
The polar bear illumines.

'Tis cold," the lion chuckles.
"You bet it is," the pig
Replies, while on his knuckles
He blows and skips a jig.
The alligator's puffing
With words we wont repeat;
The only smile that's shining
With badly frozen feet.

'Tis while they're madly jawing,
Into a wood they come,
Where cockatoos are cawing
On trees of chewing gum.
They dance beneath the calm leaf
As lively as they can,
And bring the mellow palm leaf
To make the bear a fan.

A ring they then discover -
It is a circus ring.
Each swiftly as a plover
Flies round it on the wing.
With joy the children bristle
They laugh until they cry;
To hear the monkeys whistle
"Norma" to make them fly

With features gay or tragic,
Around the ring they pop;
And find it, through the magic,
Impossible to stop.
The monkey tunes entrancing,
Make all their spirits dance,
And as they keep on prancing,
Yet know not why they prance.
R. K. MUNKITTECH

CHILDREN

LOONS. ADDRESS
EDITOR COMIC
SUPPLEMENT.

MOSE

GRAND STAND
ADMISSION FREE IF YOU CAN
GET UP TO IT.

MOSE'S INCUBATOR

THE GETTIN' READY ROOM

THESE TWO LITTLE
BALLOONS WILL BE
HATCHED DIS WEEK AND
DE RESULT WILL BE ON
EXHIBITION NEXT SUNDAY.

MOSE'S ROOM FOR RESULTS.

~~THE RESULTS WILL BE FED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT
FOUR O'CLOCK.~~

WATCH DIS
DOOR
AS SOON AS
DEY ARE
HATCHED.
OUT DEY
COME.
SEE!

THESE TWO
PICKINNIES
WUZ HATCHED
FROM TWO
CHOCOLATE
DROPS
DIS IS CERTAINLY
PROGRESS
MOSE.

Great Bluffs

LITERARY PERILS.

NO. I.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

"Our largest item of expense is for writing materials," remarked the genial Medical Superintendent of the Literary Workers' Sanitarium. "The patients all write, and most of them all the time. We have been obliged to restrain only two, who now occupy the padded cells. One fancies himself Alfred Austin, and the other has an unfortunate hallucination that she is Mme. Sarah Grand. Of course it is necessary to be severe with these two cases, especially as the Austin fellow is always mistaking me for the late Lord Tennyson and trying to assassinate me. No. 711 is a sad case. He believes himself to be Stephen Crane. Here is one of his late efforts, and unless we can induce him to change his style we fear he will have to be placed in the incurable ward:

"The Man entered a place which glittered daz- zlingly, alluringly. Bright encircled him. Around and about him was laughter, spontaneous, fre- quent, boisterous, conversation loud, unceasing. To the Man this last seemed to possess a quality of monotony. One phrase pervaded, informed, in- spired it. The phrase was, 'What are you going to have?' It annoyed the Man. It was never ad- dressed to him.

"A figure in white confronted him. It seemed the genius of the place. This addressing, the Man was soon aware of a tall, crystalline vessel in whose depths glowed amber shadowings, whose crown was like the crest of some great rampant billow—snowy, foaming. To this the Man applied himself. The foaming crown, the amber depths dis- appeared slowly, yet with the inevitability of an inexorable Fate. Later it seemed as though Trouble made her gray presence known. The Man was without the Price.

"Dark, violet waves seemed surgingly to engulf him, streaked with scintillant lights. By and by he found himself cold, confused, yet still living, on the dark, elevated-overshadowed street. He started from a deep reverie into which he had fallen and made his way to the saloon on the other corner."

"You must be superhumanly endowed, doctor," I admitted, "to grapple with that case."

"Oh, No. 333 is even more difficult. Poor fellow, he used to write for the juvenile publications, and we think here that that probably led to his aberration. While he continues to send things like these to Harper's Round Table and St. Nicholas, we fear there is no prospect of relief," and the doctor submitted the following:

"Algernon tried on the green-goods game With a tall cowboy who to the Texas game. The Texan flew the coop with the bills, While Algy slumbers in Cypress Hills."

"Maggie went to work one day. When she came home there was a— I to pay. The old man had taken her Easter bonnet, and to Park Row and raised a two-spot on it."

"When Timothy toyed with the knock-out drops He ran up against a brace of fly cops: Tim was overtaken by swift retribution: He now dates his mail from a State Institution."

The doctor then introduced me into a room where one patient was busily at work.

"You will observe," remarked the doctor, "that he is writing upon a Harveyized steel plate with a diamond-tipped stylus. Yes, it is expensive, but nothing else will stand the strain. We tried gold- cap, slate, blackboards and marble slabs, but this dialect quers them all. Mondays he thinks he's J. M. Barrie, Tuesdays he's sure he's Stevenson, Wednesdays S. M. Crockett, and the rest of the week he calls himself Me an' McLaren. I am sorry to say these plates show signs of cracking."

I was permitted to glance over the patient's shoulder and caught a fragment:

"Awel, Sandie, an' what wud I be doin' in Amurrica, mon?"

"Dinna fash yersef, mon Wullie. Ye canna miss it. The Polunk Golf links is in sair need of a professional player, an' ye need do nae mair than mak yer bow there."

"Dinna ye ken, Sandie, I ken nae mair about golf than yersef?"

"Whiles ye astonish me, Wullie. An' what has na' to do wi' yersef? How do ye hae a bow deesit? 'Tis na' th' golf play that counts in yer pairts; 'tis a th' deesit. Sae mind ye speak only the braid Scots, and Gude be wi' ye!"

At this point the Harveyized plate gave way with a loud report and, as the patient immediately became very violent and commenced throwing large chunks of dialect at the Superintendent, I hastily terminated my visit.

GRATITUDE IN PEAVILLE.

(From the Peaville Boomerang.)

The undersigned hereby desires to thank the many kind friends and neighbors who done what they could during the late illness and death of his late wife, and who made the funeral the success it was in every particular, and were otherwise kind and neighborly during his late bereavement. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." Also I will have a public sale at my place on Friday next, at which I will sell to the highest bidder three yearling calves, four head of horses, some twenty laying hens, a number of articles of female wearing apparel almost as good as new belonging to my late companion, whose loss I am compelled to deplore, although she is better off up there. Also several fattening hogs, garden utensils, household furni- ture, crockery and other things too numerous to mention. Crackers and cheese free at the above sale, and dinner to all who buy over three dollars' worth.

Come from our midst is one I loved, Her vacant chair I see, But then she's better off above Than down on earth with me. Terms of sale cash, or will take notes with good security. ZIMRI DODD.

JUVENILE SAYINGS.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

JUVENILE SAYINGS.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

JUVENILE SAYINGS.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

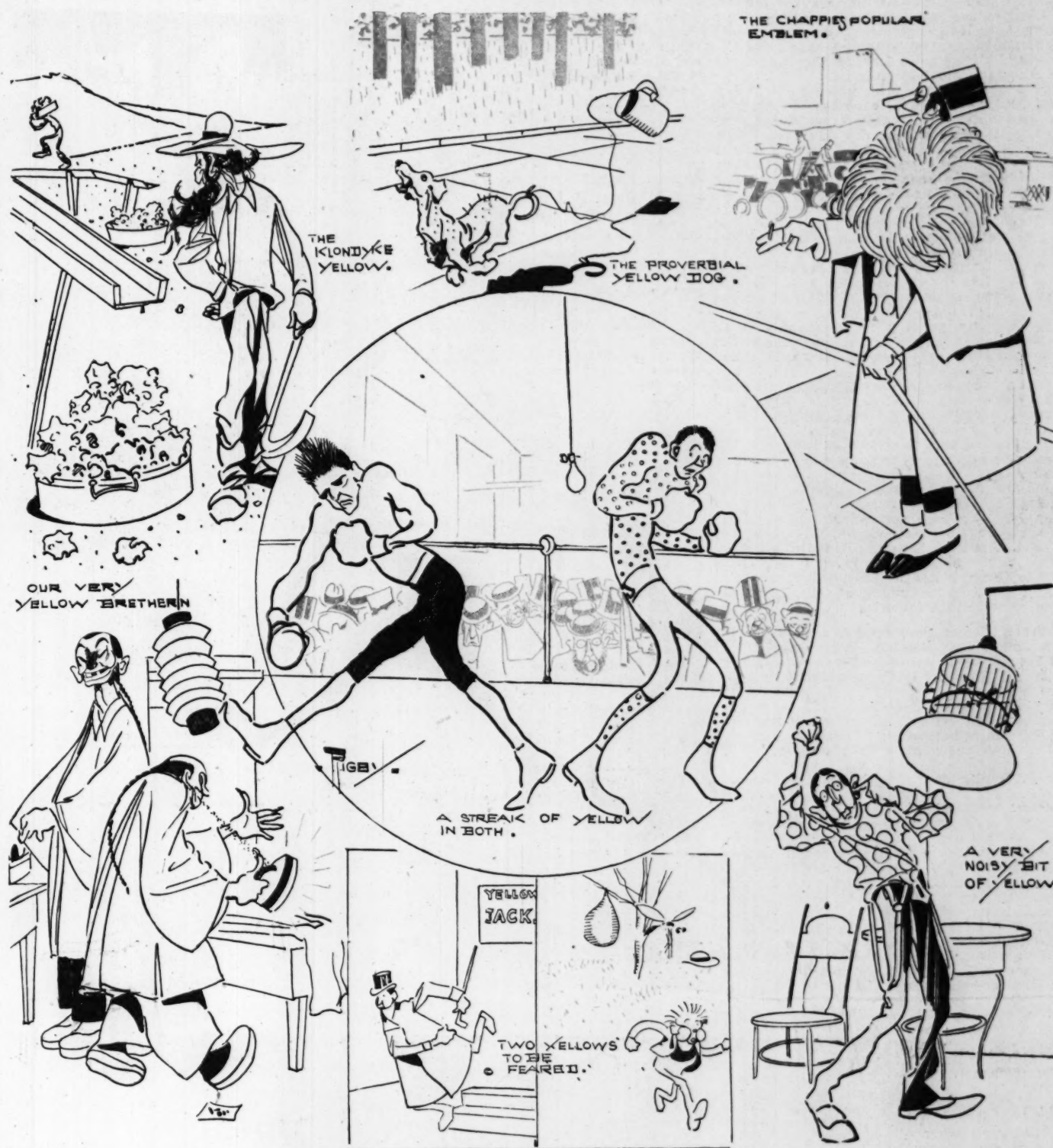
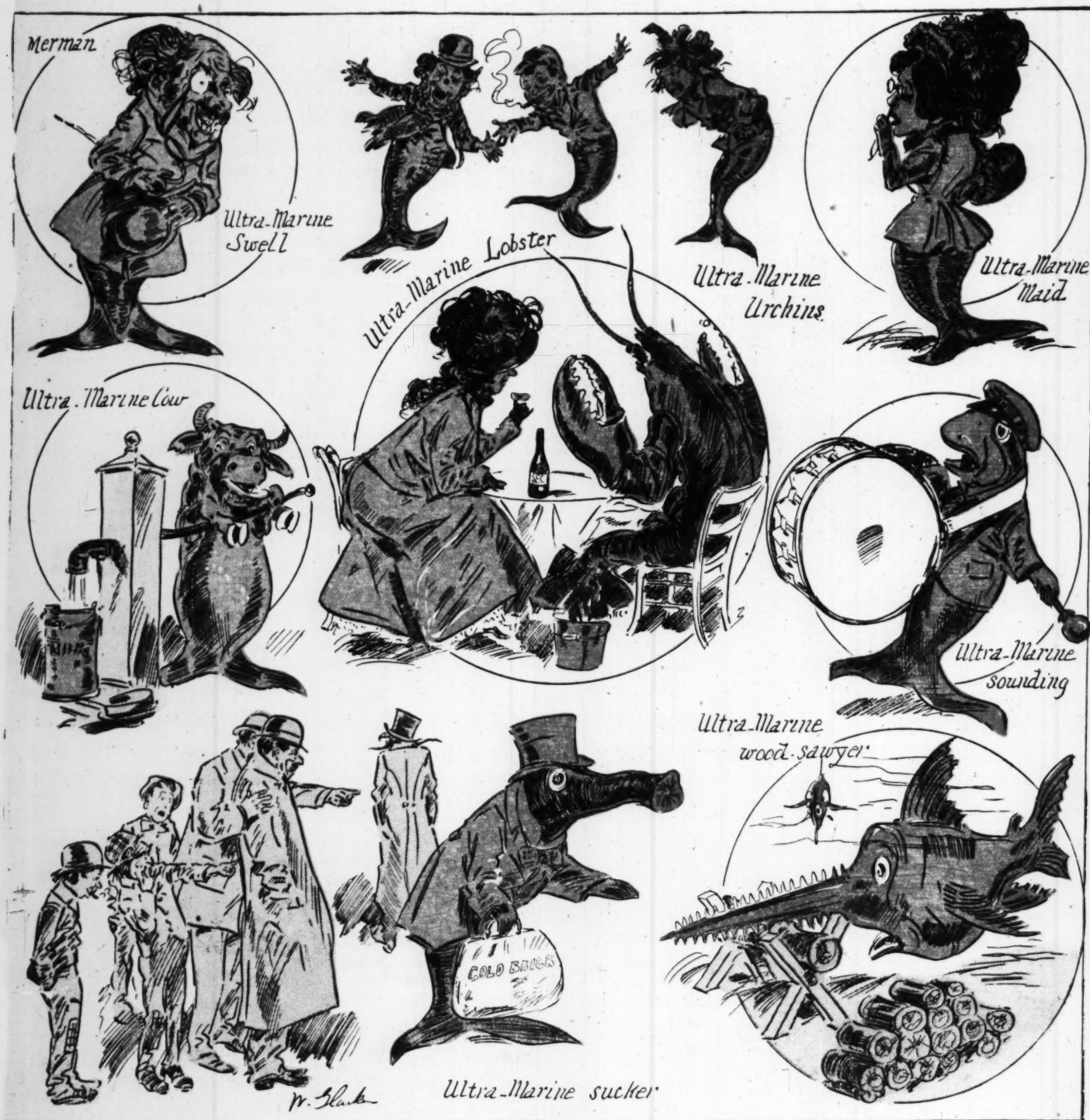
THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

THE WRITERS' REST CURE.

No. 1.

HERE ARE FOUR SLICES OF COLOR FUN
IN YELLOW, PINK, MARINE AND GREEN;
MOST EVERY HUE UNDER AND IN THE SUN,
ALL A-GLIMMER, A-SHIMMER, A-SHEEN.



THE WOMAN'S WORLD

PREPARING POTATOES

SEPARATING EGGS FOR CAKES

BEATING THE CAKE

THE FINISHED LOAF

KNEADING THE DOUGH

APAN OF BISCUIT

HOW COOKING IS TAUGHT
IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ESPECIALLY FOR THE WORLD.

THE CLUBWOMAN.

The clubwoman is now an established fact. She is a potent factor in the social life of our towns and cities and is fast asserting herself in political circles. The clubwoman is in direct contradiction to the accepted type of clubman. Men's clubs are for social purposes almost always, but a woman's club is a serious affair. To womanhood the club is a stepping-stone to the higher plane of education for which they all sigh.

The average woman who figures in the life of the New York clubs can hold her own with even our most famous after-dinner speechmakers. She can face an audience and argue her subject with ease and skill, carrying weight with her dignified bearing and clear-cut, incisive language.

The Sunday World presents to-day this woman, so typical not only of New York club life but of the progress of the century. The strong features reproduced in the photograph tell their own story. That the original is working for the advancement of her sex goes without saying.

TYPES OF NEW YORK WOMEN.
V. THE CLUB WOMAN



"IS THIS PARLIAMENTARY?"

Mlle. de Verliane
Statue of Jean DoulonMlle. de Verliane
The Sculptor at Work

It was at Knoedler's Gallery, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, where Mlle. de Verliane has been at work since her arrival in this country a few weeks ago. The young sculptor's fame had preceded her. The beautiful ideal statue in heroic size of the old sculptor, Jean Doulon, which Mlle. de Verliane exhibited last spring at the French Salon, won her not only honors from the Salon but a national reputation in France and warm recognition from the artistic

circles of both hemispheres.

When Mlle. de Verliane announced her intention of visiting America several orders for statues and busts were at once cabled to her.

The first work that she has undertaken during this visit is the bust of Mr. Knoedler, to which she was giving the finishing touches when a World photographer was permitted to take the accompanying pictures.

Four years ago Mlle. de Verliane made her first visit in America. At that time she filled a few small orders. A sister of Mlle. de Verliane, who accompanied her on this visit, achieved considerable notoriety in Paris on account of having the smallest feet in France. She took a prize in Paris offered to the wearer of the smallest slipper, and while in New York received a second prize in another Cinderella contest.

Renee de Verliane is a pupil of the well-known sculptors, A. Mercie and Peynot. She has been working for about eight years and has exhibited for several seasons at the French Salon.

She has made busts in marble of many well-known men in France, among whom are M. Marcel Deprez, a member of the Institute Deputy, and M. Signorino, a celebrated lawyer in Paris.

A statuette called "Revel" Mlle. de Verliane is now doing in marble for the next Salon.

Her works representing sporting subjects, however, have gained the greatest popularity in Paris.

Mlle. de Verliane has the honor of being the first sculptor to immortalize the bicyclist in marble.

This little woman is more than talented. In addition to her artistic skill, she holds a position as correspondent to two well-known journals of Paris, Le Velo, a daily sporting newspaper, and La Fronde, a weekly magazine devoted to topics of interest to women, and, moreover, edited and run exclusively by women.

Mlle. de Verliane is sending weekly letters, illustrated by herself, descriptive of American life as she sees it and American fashions as they impress her.

Renee de Verliane is now only about twenty-five years of age, yet has already accomplished more than falls to an ordinary woman's lifetime.

She has a bright, expressive face, lighted up by wonderful dark eyes and surrounded by a mass of fluffy black hair.

As yet Mlle. de Verliane speaks very little English, but she is taking daily lessons in the language, and hopes before the end of her visit here to converse with us in our own tongue.

When at work on large statues Mlle. de Verliane wears the French bicycle costume, consisting of bloomers to the knee and a loose blouse.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

but she is taking daily lessons in the language, and hopes before the end of her visit here to converse with us in our own tongue.

When at work on large statues Mlle. de Verliane wears the French bicycle costume, consisting of bloomers to the knee and a loose blouse.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

Mlle. de Verliane is no "poseuse." When necessary she will don any costume that facilitates her work, but for the busts and statuettes, which entail little climbing of ladders and scaffolding, she has no thought of effect, and wears simply her ordinary dress, protected by a gay little Japanese apron.

BANGLE AND BRACELET REVIVED



Proper exercise both reduces superficial flesh and increases flesh where it is needed.

"To keep young a woman must keep her joints limber. Around the joints are certain fluids the secretions of which are generated by exercise of the parts around the joints. By neglect the joints become painful and stiff.

"These fluids not only lubricate the joints and affect the entire machinery of the system, but they give freshness and plumpness and buoyancy of feeling.

"Women groan with rheumatic pains when if they exercised properly rheumatism would be unheard of. Women sit by a fire and shiver with a cold when if they exercised properly the blood would circulate vigorously through the body and the cold would disappear.

"The first illustration is for the strengthening and improving of the calf.

"Stand erect, with hands outstretched on a level with the shoulders, and slowly raise yourself on your toes as far as possible. Retain this position for an instant and then sink back on to the entire foot. Do this twenty times a day at first and increase each day to a reasonable limit.

"This will result in a gradual but satisfactory improvement of the legs, liver and stomach.

"The second picture illustrates the development of the thigh. Place the hands on the hips, and, resting all the weight of the body on the right foot, slowly raise the left leg, extending it in front of the body. Then bend at the knee, pointing the toe downward and bringing the foot up. Repeat this ten times at first. Then stand on the left foot and repeat the exercise in reverse.

"The third picture illustrates an exercise which will make the body supple and strengthen the back. Women's backs cannot be too strong nor their bodies too supple. Suppleness lends grace.

"Stand erect and lean over at the hips without bending the knees and try to touch the floor with the fingers. Day by day you will come nearer and nearer the floor.

"Picture number four illustrates an excellent general exercise.

"Extend the right arm, and, placing the left on the hip, bend to the right side as far as possible, and then reverse the exercise. This exercise should be repeated ten times at first and, like all the others, increased from day to day as much as circumstances will permit.

"No woman should indulge in any exercise to such an extent that even the slightest strain is possible."

Miss Patroni is an interesting young woman. While she has exercising rooms with shower baths and other appurtenances, she makes a specialty of calling upon many of her patrons at their homes, accompanied by a masseur, and putting them through a course of calisthenics, after which they are given a massage treatment.

"Volla! C'est fini, M. Knoedler," and little Renee de Verliane breathed a sigh of satisfaction as she regarded critically the completed bust of Roland F. Knoedler.

"Bon! Tres bon!" said M. Knoedler, and everybody agreed with him that the work was indeed very good.

"Volla! C'est fini, M. Knoedler," and little Renee de Verliane breathed a sigh of satisfaction as she regarded critically the completed bust of Roland F. Knoedler.

"Bon! Tres bon!" said M. Knoedler, and everybody agreed with him that the work was indeed very good.

"Volla! C'est fini, M. Knoedler," and little Renee de Verliane breathed a sigh of satisfaction as she regarded critically the completed bust of Roland F. Knoedler.

"Bon! Tres bon!" said M. Knoedler, and everybody agreed with him that the work was indeed very good.

"Volla! C'est fini, M. Knoedler," and little Renee de Verliane breathed a sigh of satisfaction as she regarded critically the completed bust of Roland F. Knoedler.

"Bon! Tres bon!" said M. Knoedler, and everybody agreed with him that the work was indeed very good.

MRS. O'CONNOR IRWIN, A MEMBER OF THE RAINY DAY CLUB, IN THE CLUB COSTUME.

(From a photograph taken by Edw. W. for the Sunday World.)

SOME EXERCISE FOR WOMEN.

HERE is no reason why the bicycle woman, the tennis woman and the golf woman should become "soft," to use an athletic term, during the cool season.

Eleonora Patroni makes the interesting statement that any woman may both put herself and keep it in excellent physical condition by exercising a few minutes a day. Miss Patroni is an instructor in physical culture at No. 72 Orange street, Brooklyn, knows whereof she speaks.

Her statement is more interesting because she says no apparatus is required. Thus the saleswoman, maker or other wage-earner is placed on equal

terms with the woman of wealth, or rather on better terms, because she probably has no indigestion or superfluous flesh to combat.

Miss Patroni posed for the illustrations which accompany this article, and has the following to say in explanation of them:

"Fifteen minutes a day spent in exercise at home will result in good physical and muscular development, in good health and in a good figure, provided, of course, the general laws of health are observed.

"Some women are too stout and others are too thin. I will describe four exercises, which are illustrated with this article, that will develop and preserve physical symmetry.

"Health is produced and reached by the proper exercise of all the cells, nerves and blood vessels, thus keeping the physical structure in good condition, agreed with him that the work was indeed very good.

"Volla! C'est fini, M. Knoedler," and little Renee de Verliane breathed a sigh of satisfaction as she regarded critically the completed bust of Roland F. Knoedler.

"Bon! Tres bon!" said M. Knoedler, and everybody agreed with him that the work was indeed very good.

"Volla! C'est fini, M. Knoedler," and little Renee de Verliane breathed a sigh of satisfaction as she regarded critically the completed bust of Roland F. Knoedler.

"Bon! Tres bon!" said M. Knoedler, and everybody agreed with him that the work was indeed very good.

GIRL MINIATURE ARTIST.

A YOUNG artist has appeared in New York who bids fair to make an enviable place in the artistic world. Miss Gwendolyn Dunlevy Kelley has not yet reached the twenties, and her advance would seem phenomenal had she not from her early childhood used pencil and brush.

Painting with Miss Kelley is the natural outlet of an artistic nature, coupled with a woman's quick perception of character. Her intensity, earnestness and devotion to even the drudgery of art study have been furthered by wide opportunities.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alpen Kelley, of Columbus, O., and both sides of her family include classical scholars. Her great-grandfather, Francis Dunlevy, was one of the framers of the Ohio

MISS G. D. KELLEY

AND HER BEST WORK:

HILDA CLARKE, "HIGHWAYMAN"

Probably the gentlest highwayman that New Yorkers have ever seen is the pretty singer in the comic opera now being produced at the Broadway Theatre. Miss Hilda Clarke is a charming little bandit, and her methods of following her trade are so attractive that the most valorous would be glad to be "held up" by her.

The photographs shown on this page were taken especially for the Sunday World. They show Miss Clarke in two poses which will immediately be recognized by those who are familiar with the opera, and they will prove to conservative readers how pretty a trade that of the highwayman may be made to

MRS. CROWMAN, FORMERLY MISS PULLMAN OF CHICAGO.

MISS CLARKE'S BEST SCENE IN "THE HIGHWAYMAN."
(From her latest photograph.)

Constitution and Judge when his circuit embraced almost a third of the State. Her grandfather, Alfred Kelley, was most prominent in the history of Ohio in the thirties and forties. Many of Miss Kelley's ancestors have always been actors.

Her home in Columbus, O., is a massive stone mansion of pure Ionic style, built seventy years ago. Its interior is filled with the directions of many lands and Miss Kelley's studio is a veritable museum.

When twelve years old Miss Kelley was taken to Europe, where she acquired the French, German and Italian languages, studied art historically as well as technically, and travelled not only in Europe but as far as Greece, Constantinople and Asia Minor. Doubtless to broad education and a keen observation is due much of Miss Kelley's fine discrimination and her feeling for classic form and Oriental color. When but fifteen a case of her miniatures upon ivory was thought a choice addition to the exhibition of water colors at the Chicago Art Institute. She has worked from life at the academies of Julian and Cotarsini in Paris, and also with De Pozzo in Rome. Spending the winter of her seventeenth year in Rome, Miss Kelley was presented at court, and Queen Margherita gave her personal permission to paint two portraits of herself, which Miss Kelley painted on ivory. They were totally different, one being in profile, which her Majesty now possesses; the other, which has often been reproduced, a full front view, but both are considered at the Quirinal as most successful likenesses. The latter was accepted with another case

containing eight smaller miniatures at the Paris Salon in 1895. The Queen was so interested in Miss Kelley that she invited her and her mother to a private audience to say adieu before they left Rome, and presented Miss Kelley with the Queen's own monogram and royal crown in diamonds on a blue enameled ground, a smaller size of the decoration worn by her ladies-in-waiting at the palace.

A life-sized bust of Miss Kelley's grandfather, Alfred Kelley, has been highly spoken of. This, with her miniatures, was exhibited at the Art Museum and the Portrait Loan of Cincinnati in 1896, and a copy of the bust was presented to the State and is now in the library at the capital.

Her miniatures were seen at a loan of fans and miniatures held at the Manhattan Hotel a year ago.

The portrait of the Queen of Italy was requested for the room which took the medal in the Woman's Building of the Nashville Exposition, the Georgia room, arranged by Mrs. J. Wells Champney.

In the fan exhibition of the Academy of Design, New York, Miss Kelley's pastel portrait of her brother was accepted on its merit alone. It shows a sweet, childish, boyish face turned to look over his shoulder, around which are the folds of a scarlet domino with white bordering.

A miniature called "Dawn," the subject being a young girl with draperies of opalescent hues and garlands of morning glories, is reproduced here. Among Miss Kelley's most interesting

ACCORDION VELVET SKIRTS IN VOGUE.
(From a sketch by a Sunday World artist.)

portraits is that of Miss Pullman, of Chicago, the daughter of the late millionaire. Miss Pullman is now Mrs. Carolan, but presents the charm of face and manner that won for her, in her days of bellehood, so many warm admirers. Miss Kelley is also particularly happy in her portraits of children. One of these, which has been successfully exhibited, is reproduced on this page.

THE BUTTERFLY EVENING GOWN.
(From a sketch by a Sunday World artist.)

COOKING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"Cooking" means the knowledge of Medea, and of Circe, and of Calypso, and of Helen, and of Rebekah.—Ruskin.

One of the most interesting and practical branches of the public-school curriculum is cooking. As yet it is not taught in all of the schools, but for an infant the new department is wonderfully vigorous.

Mrs. Mary E. Williams is Supervisor of Cookery, and under her direction a corps of competent teachers are training the children in this most useful art. The kitchens which are being gradually attached to the school buildings are models. The interiors are filled with the most modern appliances for cooking, and the children are taught to bake and brew in the most practical manner.

The classes, arrayed in white caps, aprons and sleeves, are most picturesque as they gather about the teacher for instruction. The children enjoy the work thoroughly, as the course mapped out is so perfectly arranged that it does not become irksome, but holds their interest.

Blackboards ranged around the wall are used for theoretical purposes. On these the children draw the different food products as they look under a microscope.

For instance, while learning to cook potatoes a section of the tuber is magnified and drawn on the board and an analysis of its properties written. The botany and history of the plant are also written out and as many interesting facts as possible are looked up by the pupils.

Meanwhile the potatoes have been carefully prepared and baked, stewed or boiled, by established rules, tested when done and daintily served.

Cleanliness is the corner-stone of the cooking lesson. The pupils learn the quickest and most healthful way of cleaning up. The care of the sink and garbage-pail, how to wash, rinse and wipe dishes, caring for the range and keeping a good fire—all these form a needful lesson, well taught. In fact, all of the minute details pertaining to the care of the kitchen are thoroughly instilled into the minds of the young students.

Plain cooking is first taught, and after that is mastered simple desserts, cake-making, preserving and pickling are taken up. The students have jellies and preserves of their own manufacture that would be the envy of any housekeeper. These are kept, only to be opened on state occasions.

The Sunday World's little cook, Grace Galski, is a pupil of School No. 6.

MR. BLENNER'S WORK.

The five beautiful heads which appear on the fourth page of this section are fairly representative of the very clever portrait work of Carl J. Blenner, one of the best known young artists in New York. Visitors to his charming studio at the Sherwood, Sixth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, are likely to chance upon partly finished portraits of the most picturesque women in society and on the stage. Mr. Blenner's clientele includes the most charming women in New York society, and stage beauties are also frequent candidates for admission to the artist's famous portrait gallery. Several of the paintings reproduced in The World today are portraits of young society women, and the faces will be recognized by many readers.

Mr. Blenner's preference is obviously for smiling faces and soft curves. Stern outlines, massive types, Amazonian poses do not appeal to him. His women are all gentle, mild-eyed and smooth checked, and they have never been nerve-racked or muscle-worn, or if they have Mr. Blenner has transformed them.

The painting which is called "Peonies," and which is reproduced as the central feature of the Blenner page, is one of his most successful bits of work. The picture has a thoroughly charming character of its own, and the Marguerite effect does not detract in the least from the originality of the treatment.

Personally, Mr. Blenner is still a young man, distinguished in appearance and not averse to an occasional bit of Delsartean posing. Although pre-eminently a painter of portraits, he has also won recognition as a landscape painter, and many a bit of scenery which his brush has transferred to canvas has sold for a large price. In fact, so far as worldly success goes, Mr. Blenner may count himself lucky. He is one of the most prosperous of the younger set of artists, and may certainly congratulate himself on having attained the knowledge of what the picture-buying public likes and is willing to pay for.

WINTER FASHIONS.

Two of the most effective fashions of the season are the butterfly gown and the new accordion-plaited velvet skirt.

The butterfly gown is admirably suited to the debutante in its daintiness and exquisiteness of design.

MRS. AUSTA STURTEVANT
(From a photograph.)

cordion plaited velvet skirt. The skirt is rather too elaborate for the young but, but suits the matron to perfection.

The butterfly gown is admirably suited to the debutante in its daintiness and exquisiteness of design.

HILDA CLARKE AS "THE HIGHWAYMAN."
(From one of her latest photographs.)

seem, Miss Clarke's "make-up" for the part is very excellent, and, her critics to the contrary notwithstanding, she acts the part in a charmingly effective fashion.

ONE OF MRS. STURTEVANT'S MOST SUCCESSFUL DESIGNS.
(See article on opposite page.)

CARLE BLANNER'S TYPES OF BEAUTY

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS OF HIS BEST-KNOWN PAINTINGS



"A PORTRAIT"



PORTRAIT STUDY



"SEALING THE LETTER"



"PEONIES"



"SWEET SIXTEEN"



CRITCHER

